



# ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR



# JOURNAL.

# NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES.

VOLUME XXXI.—NUMBER 41.  
WHOLE NUMBER 1606.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1894.

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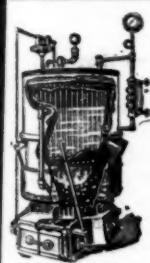
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Our correspondent who wrote under the name of "Commodore Truxtun" last week appears to have done violence to the Commodore's record in some of the arguments he makes him responsible for. As Commodore Truxtun obtained his own naval training in the merchant service he is perhaps taking a chapter from his own experience when he proposes to close up the hawse hole behind him. Possibly it is the study of the new conditions controlling modern navies which prompts him to disregard the fact that some of the brightest chapters in our naval annals are due to sailors who never had the advantage of academic training. In the light of later experience they would no doubt reason with Commodore Truxtun that it is well that their successors should have it. Turning to foreign services we find that Jean de Vienne commenced his life as a soldier and obtained his first command at sea when he was 32 years old; De Quesne received his first lessons in naval matters on his father's coasting craft, and in his youth combined the occupations of trading and piracy. He was 25 when he entered the service of the king. Fortunatus Wright, Jean Bart, Thurot, Surcouf and others who might be named, had a similar history. The question whether ambitious young men fond of a sea life shall enter the Navy is determined by the measure of their influence with Congressmen or the President. There can be no doubt whatever as to the increasing importance of a technical education for the Navy officer, but it is not to be forgotten that the qualities of a great leader are born with a man, and the system is best which offers the freest and the widest range for a display of inborn aptitudes. We realize, however, that the problem is too complex and deep to permit us to go beyond a declaration of general principles, which should, however, never be lost sight of. There is an obvious error somewhere in a system which turns a not specially selected young man into the Navy and conditions his advancement to its highest honors and rewards, not upon his brains, but upon his stomach and liver, and which makes longevity the chief factor in promotion.

Orders have been sent to the cruiser New York, directing her return to the United States at once. This action was taken as a result of a despatch received from Captain Watson stating that in his opinion the presence of two men-of-war was unnecessary at Bluefields. In view of this statement, Assistant Secretary McAdoo immediately ordered the big cruiser home. Captain Watson also reported that the bottom of his vessel was in a very foul condition. A ship will be sent to his relief as soon as possible. The Atlanta, now engaged in towing the Richmond from Newport to Philadelphia, will leave for Bluefields as soon as she can get ready. The Marblehead will be supplied with 5-inch guns to replace the 6-inch pieces which it was intended to fit her with, and when this is done and all her stores are on board, she will also go to Bluefields. Upon her appearance at Bluefields, the San Francisco will come up home. Both the New York and San Francisco will be docked and cleaned, and it is probable that the latter vessel, as soon as these matters are attended to, will be sent to a foreign station. The Bureau of Construction and Repairs is making strenuous efforts to have the Department order the Philadelphia's return, so that she may have her bottom scraped. Reports received from that vessel show her bottom to be in very bad condition and unless immediate orders are sent her directing her to come home, it is feared that she may meet with permanent injury.

Secretary Lamont's recent order, given in detail in another column of the Army and Navy Journal, has created consternation at the War Department. As one result of its promulgation nearly 300 employes, or one-sixth of the entire force of the Department, were dismissed, and the probabilities are that some of the officers now on duty at the Department will be ordered to other stations. It will be seen upon a careful perusal of the order that the Secretary incorporates in that portion relating to the officers attached to the different bureaus a proviso that "no additional officer will be attached to any bureau

without the special order of the Secretary of War." The effect of this is to leave this matter practically where it was before. The plan of Secretary Lamont in consolidating divisions is naturally not meeting with favor by the employes of the Department. Some of the officers are enthusiastic about it, and say that it cannot but result in better service. It is feared, however, that many of the bureaus will now be overcrowded with work and that the Secretary will have to modify the order before many months have passed. The expenses of the War Department will be materially lessened by the order, and there is no doubt that the economy and reform plan of the Secretary will bring about as complete a reformation in the work of the Department in as economical a way as could be conceived. The only question remaining is, Will the plan work? The order is understood to be the result of an investigation of the business methods of the Department, recently made by Captain Barry, of the 1st Infantry, and Mr. Page, of New York, a railroad auditor.

There is absolutely no apprehension felt at the Department in relation to the safety of the Marion, Alliance and Lancaster. Reports have been published during the past week declaring that these vessels are overdue and that the Department entertains fears about them. Admiral Ramsay is indignant at these statements and characterizes them as false. It is not expected that the Lancaster will reach the United States before the middle of June, as she is coming across the Atlantic under sail, and has probably made a wide detour south from Gibraltar to catch the trade winds. The Marion was given permission to stop at Honolulu on her passage across the Pacific, and may be there now for all that is known in the United States. The Alliance is coming north from Montevideo under sail, and may not put into any ports en route to report her arrival to the Department.

There will be a sharp competition for the two vacancies in the Army Ordnance Corps. Six second lieutenants of the Army have made application to be examined for them, as follows: 2d Lieut. Geo. Montgomery, 2d Art.; 2d Lieut. J. R. Lindsey, 9th Cavalry; 2d Lieut. Lawson M. Fuller, 9th Cavalry; 2d Lieut. Tracy C. Dickson, 2d Artillery; 2d Lieut. Frank E. Harris, 1st Artillery; 2d Lieut. M. G. Kravenbuhl, 2d Artillery. The examination will be a severe one and will be held at the Army building, New York City, on June 14. The date was purposely made that late in order to allow members of the class of 1892 to enter the contest. The vacancies were caused by the deaths of Colonel Comly and Captain Morrison. The Ordnance Department is represented on the board which will conduct the examination by Captains Birnie, Whipple and Gordon.

Assistant Secretary McAdoo has approved the findings in the court-martial cases of Lieut. E. D. Bostick, recently detached from the Ranger, and Passed Asst. Engr. Henry T. Cleaver, of the Raleigh. Lieutenant Bostick was found guilty of the charge of drunkenness while the Ranger was at San Diego, and was sentenced to suspension from rank and duty for one year, is to retain his present rank and number on the list with waiting orders' pay. Lieutenant Bostick was also tried on the charge of being drunk while in Panama waters, but this charge was not proven. Passed Assistant Engineer Cleaver was tried on the charge of being absent from his duty and station for nine days. He was found guilty, and received the same sentence as Lieutenant Bostick, except that he was placed on furlough pay during the period of suspension.

The "Army and Navy Gazette," speaking in advance of the banquet to Admiral Erben, Captain Mahan and the officers of the Chicago, says: "This is entirely fitting, for it is in the nature of a return for the hospitality invariably shown to our representatives in the United States, is a compliment to an Admiral who probably reckons more British naval officers among his personal friends than any other foreign flag officer, will enable many of the admirers of Captain Mahan's epoch-making books, to personally thank him for the literary treat he has given them, and will also allow a representative body of the inhabitants of these isles to show that,

despite little differences of opinion, they are quite of Commodore Tatnell's way of thinking," that "after all blood is thicker than water."

The failure of Congress to make sufficient appropriations for the work it has ordered on naval vessels is subjecting the contractors for those vessels to great inconvenience. The payments due them are at least one million dollars behind hand. The Messrs. Cramp, being the heaviest contractors, are the chief sufferers. Nearly \$150,000 is due them on the Columbia. Payments on the battleship Indiana are delayed awaiting her official trial, though she is completed with the exception of her armor. Payments are also due on the Iowa, Brooklyn, Massachusetts and the Oregon, and final payments on the Detroit, Marblehead and Montgomery.

Major-General Schofield is busily engaged in the work of making up an additional list of officers who are entitled to brevet rank. He has been compelled to disallow a good many claims to this honor because the recommendation of the department commander has been missing. In many cases it is almost absolutely certain that the officers are entitled to the rank, but the failure of the department commander to certify to this fact makes it impossible under the law for General Schofield to recommend that the honor be conferred. It is expected that some little time will elapse before the second list is complete.

An order will soon be issued directing the different departments to make ready for the work of target practice. Practice will commence about the same time as it did last year, and the same ranges will in most instances be used. A new range 3,000 yards long is being constructed at Marshall Hall, a short distance below Washington. Its extreme length is desirable in view of the fact that practice will soon commence upon it with the new Krag-Jorgensen rifle. Most of the ammunition for the practice has been issued by the Ordnance Department, and only the official order is necessary before the practice begins in earnest.

It is learned at the War Department that as a result of the Secretary's order issued on Saturday last, about half a dozen staff officers will be relieved from duty at the Department and ordered to other stations. The Secretary's plan contemplates an immediate report from each chief of a bureau in relation to the force necessary to perform the work under him. When this is received the Secretary will decide upon what changes he will make in the list of officers on duty at the Department.

Quartermaster-General Batchelor is still engaged in the work of examining designs for caps, with a view to selecting one for the Army. He has received numerous samples during the past week, and is inspecting the qualities of each one thoroughly. When he is satisfied with a design he will probably send samples to various officers for reports. It is the intention of the Department to have high crowns in the caps to be ultimately selected.

Secretary Lamont appears to have called a halt in disability retirements. Notwithstanding the repeated efforts that have been made recently to induce him to make certain retirements, he has refused to act in the matter, and as a result the vacancies on the limited list are rapidly increasing. There are fourteen vacancies on the present list, with an "awaiting retirement list" of sixteen to select from.

Fort Snelling was in gala attire Wednesday evening, May 23, in honor of the excursion of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which is holding a large convention in St. Paul. The twelve coaches, which composed their special train from the city, were filled to overflowing. With the parade ground surrounded by over 1,000 spectators, the two battalions forming the Third Infantry went through the regular dress parade in a manner which surprised even the visiting officers. There was not a flaw in the manoeuvres, not a single break in the entire exercise, and judging from numerous remarks dropped by the engineers, they left with a high idea of the efficiency and discipline of the Third Infantry regulars. Many stayed to enjoy the half-hour concert given by the regimental band.



Referring to the recent visit of Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. Army, to the Pacific coast, a recent circular issued by the California Commandery of the Loyal Legion says: "The Board of Officers learned that our Past Commander, General Miles, would be glad to meet the Companions the following Monday. There was a large attendance, and a most pleasant evening was spent by all, the Companions not adjourning until midnight. Interesting speeches were made by General Miles and by the following visiting Companions: Ex-Governor A. Saunders, Nebraska; Gen. A. L. Chetlain, Illinois; Capt. Charles Christensen, Missouri; Judge Ranney, Ohio; Colonels Kellogg and Butterfield, Massachusetts; Gen. Thomas Ewing, New York; Captain Fortescue, Kansas; Captain Bowman, Wisconsin; Col. Tatnall Paulding, Pennsylvania; Lieut. C. G. Adair, Oregon, and the wind-up was a brilliant speech to 'Our Guests,' by Companion Charles A. Sumner."

The official celebration of Queen Victoria's birthday occurred in London May 26, and was patriotically observed. The customary official dinners were given in the evening. Lord Rosebery, at his Berkeley Square house, entertained the Prince of Wales, Rear-Admiral Erben, Captain Mahan, and many others. Among the guests of Mr. Campbell-Bannermann, Secretary of State for War, were the Dukes of Cambridge and Connaught and Col. William Ludlow, U. S. Military Attache. The Earl and Countess of Kimberley had among their guests at the Foreign Office Thomas F. Bayard, United States Ambassador. The Earl and Countess Spencer gave a dinner at the Admiralty Office. Captain Cowles, U. S. Naval Attache, and Mrs. Cowles were present.

Maj. Martin Maginnis, late delegate to Congress from Montana, in passing through St. Paul recently, was interviewed in regard to the Maney trial, having known Captain Hedberg some years ago, when that officer was stationed in Montana. Referring to the composition of the court-martial now sitting at Fort Snelling, he is quoted as saying: "I have known the Judge Advocate, Col. Thomas F. Barr, ever since he first began his practice as a judge advocate. He is a man of honor and strict integrity, and no influence in the land can swerve him from his duty. He never prosecuted a man from personal motives, and if no case is established before this court he will so rule. Maney is lucky in having so fine a body of men sitting as his judges. He could not find any better."

A correspondent says: "It may perhaps interest some of our readers (specially of the dates of '63, '64 and '65, Annapolis and Newport) to know that Mrs. Speyers, widow of James Speyers, was run over by a wagon and her leg broken in two places. This occurred about three months ago. Although over 70 years of age, she keeps up her spirits and pluck. Strange to say, her husband met his death from a carriage accident, and her son, Lieut. Arthur Bayard Speyers, shot himself lately accidentally on board the Yorktown at Seattle. Mrs. Speyers is a daughter of Rear-Admiral George Pigot, Royal Navy, and a grand-daughter of William Bayard, a Revolutionary Tory, who owned Hoboken and Wassa street, which were confiscated."

Musician Richard Kramer, Company H, 16th U. S. Infantry, when at rifle drill with his company recently, informed a sergeant: "I can lick you and the Captain and the whole shooting match," and he followed this by saying to his Captain: "I would like to have two rounds with you before I go." As a recognition of these and sundry other offences, he now occupies himself in his cell at Fort Douglas reading a "bottail" discharge, and for six months his fighting propensities will have a chance to cool under the pressure of hard labor.

Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. Army, presided over a special memorial service held on Sunday afternoon last at the Broadway Tabernacle, New York City, under the direction of the Grand Army Mission, the benevolent institution organized by General Howard and others to protect pensioners while drawing their pensions from being fleeced by neighboring saloons, etc. We are glad to know that a generous contribution was made at this service for the special object in view.

The story by Miss Molly Elliot Seawell, now running in one of the magazines, entitled "Decatur and Somers," gives some of the most graphic pictures of life in the "Old Navy" yet presented, and the gifted authoress has received much praise for the fidelity to history which is being maintained in her story.

Capt. H. O. Heistand, 11th U. S. Infantry, accompanied Governor McKinley, of Ohio, to Fort Seneca, about two miles from Tiffin, on Sunday last, where the Governor addressed 20,000 people at a G. A. R. memorial service.

The Helena (Mont.) "Independent" says: "Secretary Lamont is winning golden opinions by the vigor with which he crushes out favoritism and keeps the army up to its work. He suspected some time ago that there were too many officers in soft berths around Washington for the good of the service, and his recent trip to the West confirmed his suspicions. It is said that at one of the posts where he visited he found a company without a commissioned officer in command, and at several other posts there were companies with only one commissioned officer each. On his return to Washington divers young officers with social 'pulls' found themselves suddenly ordered to the frontier."

Lieut. C. W. Jungen, U. S. N., who has for some time past been on duty as Superintendent of the House of Refuge, Randall's Island, N. Y., has left that institution to perform a tour of sea service. Lieutenant Jungen's services were very highly appreciated both by the Board of Managers, the inmates of the House of Refuge and the assistants there. Before leaving he was presented with a handsome gold watch and chain by the managers, and general regret was expressed at his departure. His successor is Colonel Mastin, formerly Superintendent of the Rochester House of Refuge.

In a recent speech at Brooklyn Assistant Secretary of the Navy McAdoo said: "I am glad to be able to say that we are now collecting and are about to publish from the Navy Department the navy annals somewhat analogous to those of the army of the Rebellion, and which, I trust, will bring home to the minds of the people the tremendous significance and splendid achievements of our navy during the late war."

The following telegram from the Emperor William has been received in London by an American gentleman: "I am just now not reading but devouring Captain Mahan's book, and am trying to learn it by heart. It is a first-class work and classical in all points. It is on board all my ships and constantly quoted by my captains and officers."

Messrs. John Wiley & Sons, 53 East 10th St., New York, are adding a leaflet to Lieut. Col. W. H. Powell's "Army Officer's Examiner," which will be sent gratuitously to those applying who have purchased copies of the book.

Queen Victoria on her birthday, May 24, conferred the appointment of Field Marshal upon Viscount Wolseley, commander of the forces in Ireland, and Sir Donald Stewart, Commander-in-Chief in India.

Desertions in the British army have fallen during the past 20 years from 20 per 1,000 to 12 per 1,000.

The death of First Lieut. John E. Myers, Third Art., promotes Second Lieut. C. C. Gallup, Fifth Art., to First Lieutenant.

Captain William H. Wheeler, U. S. Army, retired, leaves New York for London on the Lucania, Saturday, June 2.

Capt. Stephen Baker, 6th U. S. Inf., has been found not to be incapacitated and he has already been apprised of the Retiring Board's action in his case.

Capt. Washington I. Sanborn, 25th U. S. Inf., has withdrawn his retirement application, leaving Capt. L. F. Burnett, 7th U. S. Inf., the result of whose examination has not yet reached the War Department.

Second Lieut. Lunsford Daniel, 6th U. S. Cav., died at Yellowstone Park, May 31, as a result of being thrown from his horse on Saturday night, May 27.

Commissions will probably be obtained by all cadets who graduate this year at the Naval Academy. Reports from Annapolis show that out of 31 graduates for line 5 have been found physically disqualified.

Judge McComas, of Washington, D. C., has rendered his decision sustaining all the points made by the counsel of Col. F. C. Ainsworth, U. S. Army, in the matter of the disaster at Ford's Theatre in June, 1893, and plainly setting forth the impossibility of holding Col. Ainsworth under the indictment, which was no more precise in defining his responsibility than the first, that had been discarded by the Court of Appeals.

The Pope Manufacturing Company have arranged to run a special limited train of Wagner vestibule cars from Boston to Denver and return on the occasion of the League meet, which will be held in that city Aug. 13 to 18. The party will be limited to 100 persons and is rapidly filling up. The excursion will be accompanied by Colonel Pope and other officers of the company, and is sure to be a pronounced success.

Cadet appointments to West Point have been issued during the past week to Louis Latterner, Middletown (Third District), Ohio; Edwin Clifton (alternate), Easton (Eighth District), Pa.; Harold Hammond, Rushville (Eleventh District), Ill.; Duane B. Knapp (alternate), Bement (Fourteenth District), Ill.

## FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs has submitted a favorable report on the bill to authorize Capt. Thomas O. Selfridge, Jr., U. S. Navy, to accept the cross of an officer of the Legion of Honor conferred upon him by the President of the French Republic in recognition of his services to seamen in his surveys of the Isthmus of Darien. The same committee has also reported favorably the bill to authorize Prof. Asaph Hall, U. S. Navy, to accept the Argo prize medal from the Academy of Sciences of the Institute of France, in recognition of his scientific services.

The House Committee on Claims has ordered a favorable report on the bill to refer to the Court of Claims the claim of Commander Joshua Bishop, U. S. Navy, against the United States on account of a court martial sentence, which is claimed to have been irregular and illegal.

We publish elsewhere (page 700) a statement of the present condition of service legislation. The following bills have been introduced:

S. 2048, Mr. Manderson. That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint James William Albert to the Army of the United States, and to place said Albert on the retired list thereof with the rank of Major of Engineers.

S. 2049, Mr. Perkins. That the Secretary of War may distribute to the several States and Territories, for the use of the militia thereof, such Springfield rifles and equipments as are now on hand and not needed for use by the regular Army.

Sec. 2. That such arms and equipments shall be distributed upon requisitions of Governors of the several States and Territories under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War.

Sec. 3. That all arms and equipments so distributed shall be charged to the States and Territories receiving the same; they shall be receipted for and shall remain the property of the United States, and be annually accounted for by the Governors of the States and Territories, and shall not be charged against the appropriation made to provide arms and equipments for the militia, but shall continue the property of the United States in the hands of the militia.

Sec. 4. That all arms and equipments so supplied which may become unserviceable or unsuitable shall be examined by a board of officers of the militia, and its report shall be forwarded by the Governor of the State or Territory direct to the Secretary of War, who shall direct what disposition, by sale or otherwise, shall be made of them; and, if sold, the proceeds of such sale shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States.

S. 2050, Mr. Mitchell. Granting a pension to Ada J. Schwatka, widow of the late Lieut. Frederick Schwatka, at the rate of \$50 per month.

S. 2061, Mr. Voorhees. Granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Law, widow of Capt. Richard L. Law, late of the U. S. Navy, at the rate of \$50 per month.

H. R. 7204, Mr. McEltrick. To authorize officers and enlisted men of the Army and Navy to wear the badge of the Naval Order of the United States.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## WEST POINT

West Point, N. Y., May 30, 1894.

The closing baseball game of the season, which was played last Saturday afternoon between the Cadets and the Lehigh University team, resulted in a victory for the visiting nine after a very close game, with a score of 5 to 3 in their favor. The totals were as follows:

A. B.—Lehigh, 41; West Point, 37.  
R.—Lehigh, 5; West Point, 3.  
B. H.—Lehigh, 11; West Point, 8.  
P. O.—Lehigh, 27; West Point, 27.  
A.—Lehigh, 15; West Point, 21.  
E.—Lehigh, 4; West Point, 4.

The morning had been very stormy, but the rain ceased in good season. At 5 p. m. an open air concert was given by the band. In the evening a Cadet hop, at which a number of visitors were present, was held in Grant Hall.

A tennis tournament was opened at the court in Execution Hollow on Tuesday at 3.15 p. m. The following was the programme for the afternoon: 3.15, Kuhl vs. Davis (1); Patrick vs. Edgerton (2); 4, Brooks vs. Carson (3); Cameron vs. Stewart; 4.45, Winner (1) vs. winner (2); loser (1) vs. loser (2); umpires, 3.15, Winn, Palmer, Thayer, McIntyre. Afternoon tea was served during the game.

The examination will be begun on Friday, June 1. The exercise for the afternoon is "Escort of the Colors and Review," followed by the reception for the Board of Visitors at the quarters of the superintendent. On Saturday afternoon the ride on the plain is announced as the exercise for the day. Pontoon bridge building is on the programme for Monday, the ride in the hall for Tuesday, heavy artillery drill with sea coast guns for Wednesday afternoon, the exercises occurring at about 5 p. m. each day. On Thursday afternoon, battalion drill, and in the evening the gymnastic exercises will be held in the gymnasium at 8 o'clock, and on the following evening at the same hour heavy artillery drill with siege mortars will be held. On Friday afternoon, light artillery drill. Drill in extended order (skirmish drill) will take place on Monday, probably in the morning. The graduating ball will be held on Monday evening, June 11. A small hop will take place on the preceding Saturday.

Army officers registered at the War Department during the past week as follows: Maj.-Gen. O. B. Wilcox, retired; Capt. O. B. Mitcham, Ordnance Department; Capt. M. W. Wood, Medical Department; Capt. O. M. Carter and Maj. J. C. Malory, Engineer Corps; Maj. J. R. Gibson, Medical Department; Capt. C. H. Watts, 5th Cavalry; Maj. D. D. Wheeler, Q. D. M.

Naval officers registered at the Department during the past week as follows: Lieut. W. I. Chambers, Comdr. C. H. Davis, Lieut.-Comdr. W. P. Randall, Comdr. W. H. Brownson, Capt. Philip H. Cooper, Asst. Paymaster T. H. Hicks, and Capt. Merrill Miller.

The committee for the graduating ball at Annapolis, June 8, are John F. Marshall, chairman, Texas; Stanley P. Dennett, Maine; Cassius B. Barnes, Oklahoma; Harris Lansing, Illinois; Worth Bagley, North Carolina; J. Cabell Breckinridge, Kentucky; Frank H. Brumby, Georgia; Kenneth M. Bennett, New Jersey; Stuart Farrar Smith, Pennsylvania; George H. Mann, Michigan; William H. Standley, California; Edward H. Watson, Kentucky, and Walter B. Izard, South Carolina.



## PERSONAL ITEMS.

Lieut. J. E. Woodward, 16th U. S. Inf., on leave from Willets Point, visited friends at Governor's Island, N. Y., on Memorial Day.

News comes from Berlin that the Emperor of Germany has invited Rear-Admiral Erben and Captain Mahan, of the Chicago, to visit him.

Miss Robinson, daughter of Capt. E. R. Robinson, U. S. M. C., has been visiting Colonel and Mrs. Heywood at the Marine Headquarters, Washington.

Comdr. Theodore F. Jewell, U. S. Navy, will have a paper on the "United States Gun Factory" at Washington in the July number of "Harper's Magazine."

Miss Carrie Purves Ayres, daughter of Chief Engineer Ayres, U. S. N., will be married June 12 at St. Michael's Church, Brooklyn, to Mr. Ellis Jackson.

Capt. E. O. Matthews, of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, went to his home in Newport, R. I., last Saturday. He returned to Washington Tuesday morning.

The University of Oxford, England, is to confer the degree of Doctor of Civil Law upon Captain Mahan, U. S. Navy, at the approaching commencement exercises.

Medical Director W. K. Scofield, U. S. Navy, recently at Stamford, Conn., has changed his address to Washington, D. C., where he is staying at the National Hotel.

Miss Margaret Sara Kane, daughter of Chaplain J. J. Kane, U. S. Navy, will be married June 11 at Washington Avenue Church, Brooklyn, to Mr. James Galbraith Pettite.

Ensign Robert L. Russell, on duty at the Navy Department as officer in charge of the detail division of the Navigation Bureau, has returned to his desk after a short vacation.

Miss Hichborn, daughter of the Chief Naval Constructor, is in Philadelphia on an extended visit to her friend, Miss Cooke, daughter of Medical Inspector George H. Cooke, U. S. N.

Miss Mary Josephine Thomson, daughter of Chief Engr. James W. Thomson, U. S. Navy, was married May 29 at St. Paul's, Camden, N. J., to Mr. William Hamlyn Duval, of New York City.

Chief Engr. R. B. Hine, U. S. Navy, is still in Europe, and will remain in Switzerland until some time late this fall, when it is his intention to return to the United States and take up his residence in Washington.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy William McAdoo registered at the St. Denis Hotel, New York, early in the week, and Rear-Admiral S. B. Luce, U. S. Navy, at the Park Avenue Hotel. Admiral Luce left for Boston May 27.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy William McAdoo addressed more than 6,000 naval veterans, citizens and their wives and children in the Naval Cemetery, near the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, on the afternoon of Sunday, May 27.

The detail of Passed Assistant Paymaster E. B. Rogers, U. S. Navy, for duty on the Cincinnati was quite a surprise to a wide circle of friends in Washington, and he will be greatly missed from the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts.

Mr. Charles H. Simonds, the well-known draftsman and designer at the Columbian Iron Works, of Baltimore, during the construction of the Detroit and Montgomery, has accepted a similar position with the Cramps, and has already entered upon his duties.

William Hampe, recently a military prisoner at Fort Columbus, and a baker by profession, to show his gratitude after release for the humane and kind, and at the same time just, treatment shown by the commanding officer, Maj. W. L. Haskin, First U. S. Art., returned to the Island and presented him with a large cake.

Mrs. Thomas, the wife of Commander Thomas, of the Bennington, will leave Washington early in the present month for a prolonged stay at the seaside. Commander Thomas will remain in command of the Bennington until late in 1895, when his two years' tour of duty in command will have been completed.

Chief Engr. John White Moore, U. S. Navy, was placed on the retired list of the Navy on May 24 with the relative rank of Commodore. Chief Engineer Moore entered the Navy on the 21st of May, 1853, his service thus amounting to a trifle over 40 years on the active list.

Capt. Benjamin F. Day, U. S. N., will leave for Yokohama, Japan, on the steamer China, on June 19 next, and upon his arrival at that port will relieve Capt. Bridgman of the command of the Baltimore. Captain Bridgman's two years' term is up and he will come home and be given two months' leave.

Secretary Herbert is expected to return to Washington by June 3. Assistant Secretary McAdoo went to Brooklyn Saturday night. On Sunday he delivered the oration at the decoration of the graves in the Naval Cemetery in that city and on Monday made an inspection of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. He returned to Washington the same night.

The case of Medical Inspector W. H. Jones, "Bug" Jones, of the Navy, still hangs fire before the Retiring Board, and it seems that the point upon which the case hangs is as to what type of retirement shall be meted out to this officer. He will undoubtedly be retired, but what his status after retirement will be is the question at issue.

Upon the request of the Governor of Florida the Navy Department has granted permission to Lieut. N. H. Barnes, U. S. Navy, retired, to act as Commandant of Cadets and instructor of the Florida State Cadets at the East Florida Seminary. The position is said to be a pleasant one and Lieutenant Barnes' friends are congratulating him upon getting it.

Capt. L. C. Webster, U. S. M. C., has been detached from the Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, N. H., and is ordered to Sitka, Alaska, to command the Marines there, relieving First Lieut. J. H. Pendleton, who will report to the Colonel Commandant for orders.

First Lieut. Charles H. Lauchheimer, of the Marine Corps, who is on duty in the office of the Judge-Advocate General of the Navy, is now a graduate in law. He passed the examinations held during the past few weeks with the mark of excellent and stands a splendid chance of getting the prize awarded to the student who made the highest percentage in the examinations.

Captain Mahan and other officers of the Chicago paid a visit to the Chatham Dockyard, England, May 30, as guests of Lord Charles Beresford. They inspected the Benbow, the Rodney and other completed war-ships, the workshops and the ships in course of construction. Admiral Erben, with his wife and daughter, visited the House of Lords and House of Commons May 30 and dined May 28 with Henry Irving, who sent tickets for that night for the Lyceum Theatre to the crew of the Chicago.

Surg.-Gen. Tryon, of the Navy, is back at the Department after a trip to New York and Norfolk. While in the latter city Gen. Tryon inspected the Naval Hospital. He found everything in splendid condition. It is his intention to place an iron verandah around the building for the accommodation of the patients, the present wooden one being unsafe. He seemed to be very much pleased with the administration of affairs there by Medical Inspector Thomas N. Penrose, who will be relieved from duty July 1 next by Medical Inspector Chris J. Cleborne, now at the Chelsea Hospital, and placed on waiting orders. Medical Inspector Penrose has made an excellent record during his incumbency of the Norfolk Hospital and is highly commended for his work there.

The Chicago "Legal News" publishes two likenesses of John C. Richberg, one as he appeared when an Ensign in the U. S. Navy in 1864 and the other as he now appears as the dignified President of a commission of three appointed by the Governor of Illinois to secure uniformity of legislation in the United States. In 1867 Mr. Richberg resigned from the Naval service and returned to Chicago, studied law, was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of the profession, in which he has continued ever since. In the practice of his profession he has been connected with many important cases. He holds the position of legal adviser at Chicago of the Imperial and Royal Austro-Hungarian Government and also the Swiss Consulate. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in 1876 and is Commander of the Farragut Naval Veteran Association. Mr. Richberg is described as "an influential and adroit director in politics, an eloquent and argumentative speaker, a lawyer of decided ability and power."

The visiting British naval officers were entertained at dinner at Parker's, Boston, May 25, as the guests of Governor Greenhalge. The Governor had upon his right Vice-Admiral Sir John Hopkins, Mayor Matthews, Commodore Fyffe, U. S. Navy; Montague Yates Brown, British Consul; President Butler, of the Senate, and on his left Collector Warren, Lieutenant-Governor Wolcott and ex-Governor Russell. Other British naval officers present were Comdr. Henry S. Fleet, Capt. W. D. V. Hamilton, Flag Lieut. Henry H. Sandemann and Secretary William H. Rowe. The Governor opened the after-dinner proceedings by proposing a toast to the President, and following by another to the Queen.

Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, who is one of the most popular as well as most distinguished of Great Britain's naval officers, took an active part in the Mediterranean fleet athletic sports held recently at Malta, and won in fine style the veterans' handicap race for officers above 35 years of age. Commander Burney, of the Hawk, ran a good second from scratch. The Admiral joined the service as far back as 1849, and is 58 years old—quite a respectable age at which to win a footrace.

Secretary Lamont has gone to his home at McGrawville, N. Y., for a few days, says the Washington "Star," and it adds: "The heavy reductions to be made in the clerical force of the War Department July 1 will be announced in a few days, in order to relieve the anxiety of the clerks who are not to be disturbed, and to give the unfortunate who are to be dropped an opportunity to seek other employment before their present income ceases."

A man who said he came from New York City and who represented himself as Asst. Surg. J. E. Hendrickson, of the Army, has been annoying Army officers in Washington. He does not appear to have borrowed money from any one, and was only noticeable for his inclination to talk of brother officers, whose personal descriptions he never gave correctly. There has never been an Assistant Surgeon Hendrickson in the Army.

If the heroic founder of the Hampton School, Va.—"that Christian knight and latter-day Galahad, General Armstrong," as the poet Whittier called him—was present in spirit on Sunday last, the first anniversary it has celebrated without him, he must have rejoiced in the evidence that his parting bequest of his great work to the people of the country had been so honored. "Hampton must not go down. See to it, you who are true to the red and black children of the land and to the just ideas of education." So he wrote in the remarkable "memoranda" which have stirred so many hearts since his death.

The Illinois Society of the Sons of the Revolution, at a recent meeting, resolved to take part and march in the Memorial Day parade at Chicago. Capt. Philip Reade, U. S. Army, of the Massachusetts Society of the S. A. R., was chosen as marshal of the second division. Among those who marched were Judge Luther M. Shreve, son of a Revolutionary soldier; Judge Henry M. Shepard, the first to pledge himself to march—one of the eminent men of Chicago; and Mr. George F. Bissell, formerly president of the Union League Club of Chicago. In fact, the list comprised many of the representative men of the World's Fair city.

Capt. Edmund Rice, 5th U. S. Infantry, now on leave, is visiting in Massachusetts.

Capt. J. A. Fessenden, U. S. Army, and family are at present residing in Chicago, Ill.

Capt. C. H. Watts, 5th U. S. Cavalry, has left Fort Clark, Tex., on five months' leave.

Col. G. B. Brayton, U. S. Army, retired, left Washington this week for Nantucket, Mass.

Lieut. G. G. Heiner, 4th U. S. Artillery, left Washington Barracks, D. C., May 28, on a short leave.

Capt. J. P. Story, 4th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Monroe, Va., on Monday from a short leave.

Capt. E. B. Robertson, 9th U. S. Infantry, left Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., May 29 on a few days' leave.

Capt. F. W. Thibaut, 6th U. S. Infantry, rejoined at Fort Thomas, Ky., this week from a visit to Chicago.

Capt. J. M. Bell, 7th U. S. Cavalry, rejoined at Fort Myer, Va., May 30, from a post leave of seven days.

Adj. Grote Hutcheson, 9th U. S. Cavalry, left Fort Robinson, Neb., to spend the month of June on leave.

Lieut. W. J. D. Horne, 9th U. S. Cavalry, has taken charge of recruiting matters at Fort D. C. Chesne, Utah.

Lieut. Delamere Skerrett, 5th U. S. Artillery, is on regimental recruiting duty at present at Los Angeles, Cal.

Lieut. A. M. Davis, 8th U. S. Cavalry, is on a recent arrival at Fort Wayne, Indiana, on regimental recruiting service.

Lieut. F. M. Caldwell, 3d U. S. Cavalry, is on leave from Fort Riley, is visiting at his home in Oshkosh, Wis.

Capt. G. P. Scriven, Signal Corps, U. S. Army, lately in the City of Mexico, will spend June, July and August on leave.

Capt. R. M. Rogers, 2d U. S. Artillery, commanding of Fort Preble, Me., rejoined there May 30 from a short leave.

Capt. W. L. Fisk, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, was a guest this week at the Park Avenue Hotel, New York City.

Lieut. F. E. Bamford, Fifth U. S. Inf., returned to the rifle camp at Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala. on June 1, from a short leave.

Lieut. W. A. Kimball, 14th U. S. Infantry, who has been on sick leave since September last, is at 480 Hall street, Portland, Ore.

Lieut. W. H. Cowles, 16th U. S. Inf., of Fort Douglas, Utah, has had a distinguished guest recently in the person of Puroshotam Rao Telang, high-caste Brahmin of Bombay, who is on a visit to the United States.

Lieut. S. C. Mills, 12th U. S. Infantry, and bride, are recent guests at the Knutsford, Salt Lake City. During their stay they were entertained at dinner by Captain and Mrs. Richards, Fort Douglas.

Capt. Henry H. Kuhn, U. S. A., retired, of Johnstown, Pa., was elected Grand Senior Ward of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar, Pennsylvania, at the forty-first annual convocation held at Pittsburg, Pa., May 23, 1894.

The New York "Sun," referring to the slow promotion in the Army, says Lieut. Edwin Davis, 3d U. S. Artillery, has a son, 2d Lieut. A. M. Davis, 8th Cavalry, who in all probability will be a first lieutenant before the father reaches a captaincy.

Lieut. G. G. Palmer, 16th U. S. Infantry, married May 14 at St. Mark's Church, Salt Lake City, to Miss Alice Hooper. The wedding was quiet, only the bride's relatives and the officers and ladies from Fort Douglas being present. It was a very pretty military wedding.

Maj. J. G. Ramsay and Lieuts. G. T. Barlett and E. W. Hubbard, Third U. S. Art., left McPherson, Ga., this week for Ensley, near Birmingham, Ala., to attend in an official capacity the encampment of Alabama state troops there. They will remain in camp nearly a month.

Friends of Capt. A. D. Schenck, Second U. S. Art., will be glad to learn that his son William, who recently appeared before the examining board, passed his preliminary examination successfully. Sergt. Schenck is in Capt. "Jack" Pitcher's troop, of the First Cav., stationed at Fort Bayard, N. M.

President Cleveland and the members of his Cabinet at present in Washington, took part in the Memorial Day services at Arlington National Cemetery, where more than 16,000 graves were decorated; those of humble rank as sincerely and affectionately as those of lofty position during the war.

Col. Loomis L. Langdon, First U. S. Art., as last year, commanded the U. S. troops taking part in the Memorial exercises in New York City on May 30, and received much admiration for the precision with which he started the column, followed by the precision of the fine appearing body of men under his command.

The statement that Capt. Chas. Morris, Fifth U. S. Art., had preferred charges against his Colonel, W. M. Graham, commandant at the Presidio, San Francisco, is incorrect, although it is a fact that he has asked for redress, under the Article of War, for wrongs he considers Colonel Graham to have done him.



Capt. J. L. Fowler, 2d U. S. Cavalry, has left Fort Bowie, Ariz., to spend until July on leave for the benefit of his health.

Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. Army, spent Memorial Day in Boston, Mass., and took an active part in the ceremonies of the day.

Maj. H. C. Hasbrouck, 4th U. S. Artillery, on a few weeks' leave from Fort Monroe, Va., is visiting friends at Newburgh, N. Y.

Lieut. S. M. Hackney, 5th U. S. Infantry, is a recent visitor at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., en route to join his regiment in Florida.

Lieut. W. G. Haan, 5th U. S. Artillery, of the 2d Division of San Francisco, is spending a few weeks leave for the benefit of his health.

Maj. James Henton, 23d U. S. Infantry, is at the Hotel Beresford, San Francisco, Cal., where he is spending a four months' leave.

Col. S. C. Kellogg, U. S. Army, on duty at Paris, France, since last December, has made many friends there, and is very pleasantly quartered.

The marriage of Miss Katherine Biddle to Lieut. D. Barrette, 3d U. S. Artillery, is announced to take place at Christ Church, Detroit, on June 13.

Lieut.-Col. Samuel Owenshine, 15th U. S. Infantry, has recently been transferred from the California to the Illinois Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

Maj. Daniel D. Wheeler, Quartermaster, U. S. Army, is preparing to leave Chicago for Washington, D. C., for duty with Quartermaster-General Mitchell.

Col. William Ludlow, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Ludlow were among the guests at a state concert given at Buckingham Palace, England, on the evening of May 28.

Capt. F. D. Baldwin, 5th U. S. Infantry, of the Major-General Miles' staff, is on a trip to various parts in Michigan, and is expected to return to Chicago next week.

Capt. F. E. Eltonhead, 21st U. S. Infantry, under recent orders, changes station from Fort Sidney, Mo., to Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y., and is due the latter place about this time.

Maj. Curtis E. Munn, Surgeon, U. S. Army, and family have joined at Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala., on a brief wedding tour and have been heartily welcomed by their friends at the post.

Lieut. J. L. Chamberlin, 1st U. S. Artillery, of Fort Wadsworth, is engaged in making a chart of New York Harbor in connection with the work of the Board on Range and Position Finders.

Capt. W. C. Borden, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, who has had a pleasant tour of duty at Fort Adams, R. I., dating from November, 1892, is expected in a few days at Fort Snelling, Minn.

Capt. J. F. Huston, 20th U. S. Infantry, who has been stationed at Minneapolis since May, 1893, is on duty with the Minnesota National Guard, and will shortly rejoin his regiment at Fort Assiniboine.

Lieut. C. E. Hays, 18th U. S. Infantry, has been relieved from command of the Seminole Indian Scouts, at Fort Ringgold, and has joined his company, which is on duty at Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

From Fort Leavenworth comes the news of the engagement of Lieut. W. H. Morford, Third U. S. Artillery, stationed at that post, to Miss Bessie Randall, youngest daughter of Capt. E. L. Randall, 5th U. S. Inf.

Was Lieut.-Col. John H. Page who presided over the general court-martial recently sitting at Fort Missoula for the trial of Lieut. John McMartin and not Lieutenant Page, as the type made state last week.

Privates Paul Brings Grub and Richard Left and, Troop L, 3d Cavalry (Indians), have each been dishonorably discharged by sentence of court-martial for sundry misdemeanors. This is one fact in the process of depletion.

Private George Jones, Battery L, 5th Artillery, while a sentinel at the Presidio, struck a Chinaman named "Tom," a vendor of vegetables, on the head with the butt of his gun, but the court which tried him for so doing acquitted him.

Maj. E. K. Russell, 1st U. S. Artillery, and Mrs. Russell, are spending a few weeks at Atlantic City, N. J., with quarters at the Hotel Lury. He left Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, N. Y., May 26, and will spend until the middle of June on leave.

Lieut.-Col. Jacob Kline, 9th U. S. Infantry, was expected to join at Madison Barracks, N. Y., the latter part of this week, which will give that post a full complement of field officers of the 9th. Col. Bartlett, Lieutenant-Colonel Kline and Major Myers.

Capt. Francis Michler, A. D. C. to Major-General Miles, is a recent arrival at Fort Leavenworth with instructions to the officers to command troops ordered to be in readiness to proceed to the Indian Territory. From Fort Leavenworth Captain Michler went to Caddo.

Colonel Mendell, Col. H. L. Abbot, Colonel Comstock, Lieutenant-Colonel Robert and Lieutenant-Colonel Gillespie, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, are recently been selecting sites suitable for fortifications on the Pacific seaboard. After examining the California coast, they proceeded to Astoria and studied the defenses of the mouth of the Columbia, and then went to Seattle and to Tacoma.

Miss Eleanor Nightingale, and Charles O. Babcock were secretly married in Delaware last Saturday, says a despatch from Columbus, O. Miss Nightingale's father is chief examiner of the Department of Justice in Washington. Mr. Babcock is the son of the Rev. Charles H. Babcock, rector of one of the leading Episcopal churches in Providence, R. I. Miss Nightingale has been visiting the family of Col. J. B. Parke, U. S. A., commanding the 2d U. S. Cavalry, for several months, and has moved in the highest social circles here.

Lieut. E. E. Hardin, U. S. Army, on duty with the National Guard of New York, is a recent guest at the St. Cloud, New York City.

Gen. David S. Stanley, U. S. Army, the genial governor of the Soldiers' Home, celebrated his 66th birthday on Friday of this week, June 1.

Lieut. George H. McMaster, 24th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Huachuca, Ariz., celebrated his twenty-fifth birthday on Memorial Day, May 30, 1894.

Capt. C. B. Hall, 19th U. S. Infantry, arrived in Augusta, Me., this week for duty with the National Guard of Maine during June, July and August.

Maj. Henry Lippincott, Surgeon U. S. Army, on a two weeks' leave from Fort Adams, R. I., is in Boston, Mass., where his address is 1074 Boylston street.

Capt. G. T. T. Patterson, 14th U. S. Infantry, was expected to leave Vancouver Barracks this week to spend June and July on leave for the benefit of his health.

Surg.-Gen. Charles Sutherland, U. S. Army, retired, residing at 1515 Rhode Island avenue, Washington, D. C., reached his 65th birthday on Tuesday of this week, May 29.

Lieut. A. B. Shattuck, 25th U. S. Infantry, is a recent visitor to old friends of the 6th Infantry at Fort Thomas, Ky., where he was the guest of Lieutenant and Mrs. Atkinson.

Capt. Robert R. Ball, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, lately at Old Point Comfort, Va., joined at Fort Adams, R. I., this week as assistant to the post Surgeon, Major Lippincott.

The Hon. Horace Speed, nephew of Gen. J. P. Hawkins, U. S. Army, has suffered a severe bereavement in the death of his wife, which occurred at Guthrie, Oklahoma, May 25.

Capt. Edmund Rice and F. A. Smith, and Lieut. C. B. Hoppin, U. S. Army, closed up their official business in Chicago this week and will resume duty with their regiments during the summer.

Capt. Edward Field, 4th U. S. Artillery, in command of U. S. troops, from Fort Adams, R. I., took part in the parade at Newport, R. I., May 29, the day of the inauguration of State officers.

Maj. P. J. A. Cleary, Surgeon U. S. Army, who recently rejoined at Fort McPherson, Ga., from an extended sick leave, will spend the summer on ordinary leave, returning to duty in October next.

Mrs. Lamont, wife of the Secretary of War, and family are to remain in Washington, D. C., during June, and thereafter will spend most of the summer at the old homestead at McGrawville, N. Y.

Maj. J. B. Rawles, 4th U. S. Artillery, arrived at Fort Monroe, Va., June 1, to command the artillery encampment there, composed of Washington Barracks and Fort McHenry troops during the summer.

Lieutenant La Comte, of the Swiss Army, who has completed his course at the Infantry and Cavalry School, is on a brief visit to Lieut. H. B. Crosby, 8th U. S. Cavalry, at Fort Meade, prior to starting for Switzerland.

Capt. William G. Spencer, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, now awaiting retirement, and Mrs. Spencer, bid farewell to their friends at Fort Omaha and in Omaha, the Doctor having been ordered to his home to await retirement.

Capt. John R. Brinckle, 5th U. S. Artillery, was expected to leave Fort Canby, Washington, this week to spend several months on leave for the benefit of his health. He has numerous friends in the East who would be glad to see him.

Willets Point, N. Y. Harbor, will be the scene of a pretty military wedding on Tuesday next, June 5, that of Lieut. Robert McGregor, Corps of Engineers, to Miss Caroline Woodruff King, daughter of the commandant, Lieut.-Col. W. R. King, C. E.

Capt. Mason Carter, 5th U. S. Infantry, and his company B, of Jackson Barracks, La., are having a short season of target practice at Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala., in succession to Captain Romeyn's company, G, which has returned to Jackson Barracks.

Mrs. Grant, widow of Gen. U. S. Grant, has been spending a few days at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City, prior to her departure for Cranston-on-the-Hudson, where she will spend part of the summer. Mrs. Grant says she is not going abroad this season.

Maj. Charles K. Winne, Surgeon, U. S. Army, was expected to arrive at Fort McHenry, Md., this week from Fort Snelling, to take charge of the Medical Department there in succession to Capt. Charles B. Ewing, Assistant Surgeon, who goes to St. Louis for duty at Jefferson Barracks.

Col. M. M. Miller, U. S. Army, whose health has much improved, left Fort Monroe, Va., this week for South Framingham, Mass., to attend the militia encampment from June 5 to June 9. Colonel Miller has been on the same duty in previous years and has a host of friends and admirers among the Massachusetts militia.

The commissioned circle at Fort Monroe, Va., was added to the latter part of this week by a contingent from Washington Barracks and Fort McHenry, going there for artillery practice during June. The list includes Maj. J. B. Rawles, Capt. W. Ennis, R. P. Strong and C. Chase, and Lieuts. C. Deems, I. A. Haynes, W. Robinson, H. H. Whitney, S. A. Kephart and G. G. Heiner.

If there are any relatives in this country of the late Private John Boyle, U. S. Army, retired, they may hear of something to their profit by addressing the War Department. Boyle committed suicide May 13 at Mount Vernon, Ala. He had amassed property, mainly in Alabama, and at the time of his death dwelt in a substantial house on a large farm. One day he burned the house to the ground and hanged himself in his woodhouse. The suicide left no clue as to his origin, and it is possible his name was an assumed one.

Mrs. Hedberg, recently in St. Paul, goes from there to her home in California.

Maj. T. J. Baldwin, Seventh U. S. Cav., has arrived at Fort Riley, and taken command of the squadron of this regiment on duty at the post.

Comdr. Greenleaf Cilley, U. S. N., left Paris, May 10, for London, via Brussels, and Antwerp, en route for Buenos Ayres and South America.

Capt. John Anderson, 18th U. S. Inf., at present at 128 Lincoln street, Worcester, Mass., has had his sick leave extended until further orders.

Lieut. W. G. Elliott, 12th U. S. Inf., rejoined at Fort McPherson this week from a brief tour of duty with Georgia troops at Camp Northen.

Col. M. M. Blunt, 16th U. S. Inf., of Fort Douglas, Utah, returned there in a few days from a short visit to San Francisco and the Midwinter Fair.

Mrs. Parker, wife of Maj. R. C. Parker, U. S. A., on duty at the Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C., gave a luncheon May 29, in honor of Mrs. Lamont, wife of the Secretary of War.

Mrs. Barr, wife of Col. Thos. F. Barr, U. S. A., is making a pleasant visit to Fort Riley, Kan., the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Tompkins, wife of Lieut. Frank Tompkins, Seventh U. S. Cav.

#### (Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.) COURT MARTIAL OF LIEUT. MANEY.

Fort Snelling, May 29, 1894.  
The trial by general court martial of Lieut. James A. Maney, 15th Inf., at Fort Snelling causes that post to present a livelier aspect than it has for some years. Besides the attendance of the post officers and a few of the ladies, there is a widespread interest taken in this military process by the civilians of the twin cities, and this is especially noticed among the members of the legal fraternity.

Shortly before 11 o'clock, May 23, the officers composing the august general court assembled in the administration building at Fort Snelling in the room used for the administration of military justice. After the necessary preliminaries, Colonel Mason, brevet Brig.-Gen., called the court to order and the roll call by the Judge Advocate, Lieut.-Col. Barr, proved the entire court, with its list of 14 officers, to be present. The order of the War Department establishing the court was read and the court was sworn by the Judge Advocate, whose oath of office was then administered by Colonel Mason, President of the Court. Lieut. James A. Maney, the accused, thereupon came forward, and upon question, replied that he wished to introduce as his counsel Mr. Frank P. Blair, of Chicago. As the defendant challenged no member of the court the charges against him were then made known by Colonel Barr, as follows:

I.—Conduct to the prejudice of good and military discipline. Specification I.—In that Lieut. James A. Maney, 15th Inf., U. S. A., did wrongfully engage in an altercation and scuffle with his superior officer, Capt. Alfred Hedberg, of the same regiment, and did use insulting language toward him and did violently assault and kick him the said Hedberg, and did draw and point a pistol upon and at him, the said Hedberg, causing his death. This at Fort Sheridan, Ill., Oct. 30, 1893.

Charge II.—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. Specification I.—In that 1st Lieut. James A. Maney, 15th Inf., having on the second day of October, 1893, engaged in a quarrel with Capt. Alfred Hedberg, 15th Inf., during which angry and provoking words were exchanged, and as alleged by said Maney, the said Hedberg did threaten to kill the said Maney, but he, the said Maney, did on or about the following day, to wit, Oct. 3, 1893, address the said Hedberg in a grossly disrespectful letter in tenor and form as follows: "Your cowardly action in attempting to use your pistol when your want of courage made you threaten to use it but the empty bores of a our incensed me to the degree of determining to kill you as you deserve. Cooler thought points out how degrading that would be and you are spared. My advice to you is not to provoke me again. James A. Maney." And did cause the said letter to be delivered at the private quarters of said Hedberg, with the intent to manifest gross disrespect toward and insult the said Hedberg.

The reading of the charges and specifications created quite a sensation in the audience, but Lieutenant Maney listened to them quietly and showed no signs of being affected.

Colonel Barr broke the silence by asking the accused to give him plea. Lieutenant Maney replied that he would be heard through his counsel. This gentleman declared that the defendant ought not to be put twice in jeopardy for the offense charged in the specification of the first charge, as that offense was murder, and this court martial has no jurisdiction over that whatever. His client would admit himself guilty of the facts alleged in the specification of the second charge except the words "having engaged in a quarrel with Capt. Alfred Hedberg" and the words "grossly disrespectful and insulting" and to the excepted words he would plead not guilty. Counsellor Blair said he would argue a motion to dismiss the charges and that the point involved was a highly important one. He then brought forward his plea in bar of the present trial by court martial of the defendant.

It was offered in an able manner. His argument was lucid and forcible and brought out clearly both sides of the question. He said in substance that he knew there were decisions of courts martial opposed to the views he would present, but that he submitted to the court whether a defendant, having been acquitted or convicted of a crime charged against him, is liable again to be tried for the same act, the gentleman in question being an officer in the United States Army.

It seemed to him that such an idea was in direct conflict with rights guaranteed to all of us Americans by the American constitution. He believed he stated the case fairly in saying there is no adjudicated case on record contrary to the plea he entered on this court martial. It was a question of liability for the one offense to two sovereignties existing side by side. Two cases in point were then cited, the only ones adjudicated before the United States Supreme Court. They assume that two different sovereignties are offended. The case of Lieutenant Maney presents no such question as this. This officer has been indicted and acquitted of the charge of manslaughter by a court of the United



States, and another court of the United States, created by the same authority, presumes to try this defendant on the same state of facts or transactions, though calling them by another name. He cited the instance of Surgeon Steiner killing Brevet Major Arnold and the declaration of the then Attorney-General Cushing in that Steiner was amenable to the United States Courts and the court martial as well. He thought this opinion should be scrutinized.

Other cases were referred to in which courts had decided in positive terms that no man could be put twice in jeopardy for one offense. This latter right is a law older than the Magna Charta. It was a part of our country's institutions. Mr. Blair declared that safeguards should be thrown about our people to guarantee them a fair hearing and that there must be an end to the litigation or else, according to some reasoning, a man may be tried for the same crime as many times as there are states whose laws he violates by his act.

The afternoon session was then closed. It was held in the post hall. The attendance of officers, soldiers and civilians was large.

On Thursday at 11 a. m. the court convened in the post hall and Mr. Blair resumed his statement and argued at considerable length as to what constituted a bar to subsequent proceedings. He then read the detailed story of the shooting from the Chicago "Legal News." This was graphically written and the reading was clear, the silence was impressive and many eyes were turned towards Lieutenant Maney, but he betrayed no annoyance. The defendant's counsel then read Judge Grosscup's charge to the jury in the civil trial of his client in Chicago and then made a statement of the hope that the members of the court would give him credit for arguing in the utmost good faith and that he left it to their good judgment and their oaths whether this defendant shall be tried again for this offense. He concluded with the remark that rumor had been whispering that this court had been peculiarly drawn and that persons high in authority wished to see the defendant punished, but he knew no such influence, if it did exist, could touch this court.

Immediately Colonel Barr rose to respond to Mr. Blair's argument and paid Mr. Blair a neat compliment for the almost complete way in which he had covered the ground and for his impartiality in his treatment of the subject.

But one little matter had been omitted, and that was the authority and ruling under which the court martial now in session was to act. "The arraignment of the accused," said Colonel Barr, "is not under the same circumstances as Mr. Blair stated. This court has not concurrent jurisdiction with the U. S. Circuit Court. It has only jurisdiction to try the defendant for offenses against military law. It is not two sovereignties but two jurisdictions. As the defendant's conduct has a relation to military jurisdiction, he is amenable to a military court." Colonel Barr referred briefly to the matter of double amenability and gave the decision of a noted lawyer as authority for the double punishment of a man for the same offense. He said, in an impressive manner, that as to the suggestion in regard to the formation of the court, the appearance of that body would answer for itself. "Now," he continued, "the philosophy of this matter in a nut-shell is this: We, gentlemen, are made the custodians of our honor. It is given to us to keep the service pure. There are no legal means by which officers who make violent breaches of discipline can be eliminated from the service except by the court martial. The statutes forbid the dismissal of the defendant by any other means, even if he had been convicted of manslaughter by the civil court and sentenced to a term of imprisonment."

Colonel Barr took his seat and immediately Mr. Blair offered as exhibits the original indictment, list of jurors drawn, etc., which were attached to the record. The court martial here adjourned for lunch, and at 1:30 p. m. convened in secret session. At 2 p. m. the court was opened and Colonel Mason briefly announced: "The plea that the former trial is a bar to the present one is not sustained, the trial will proceed."

Counselor Blair asked that the court would adjourn until the following morning that it might be ascertained whether it was desirable to make application to a civil court for a writ of prohibition.

Colonel Barr interposed no objection and the court thereupon closed its doors to discuss the fine points involved in Mr. Blair's request. In fifteen minutes the president announced the denial by the court of the counsel's wish, and the intention to adjourn to give the judge-advocate time necessary to prepare the record. This took place about 2:25 p. m., Thursday, May 24.

Counselor Blair applied that afternoon to the United States District Court for an order to show cause why a writ of prohibition should not issue.

On Friday morning, at 11 o'clock, Colonel Mason called the court to order. On the table before each member lay a copy of Mr. Blair's notice. "Before we proceed with the regular business," said Colonel Barr, "I desire to call the attention of the court to a notice which has been served on each member of the court and myself." He thereupon read the notice. "I wish to say," said Colonel Barr, "that this is a somewhat unusual proceeding. It is, in fact, exceedingly rare. It is the first time in the history of military courts martial that such an application has been made. With that respect to civil tribunals for which we as officers of the Army have ever been noted, I would suggest that the court take action to be represented before Judge Nelson on Monday morning at the time named."

Colonel Mason then asked if all must be present. To this Colonel Barr replied that this would not be necessary, and he suggested that he might be instructed to appear as the court's attorney.

The court went into secret session to determine the matter and on reconvening, a few minutes later, announced that Colonel Barr had been selected to appear before Judge Nelson as the representative of the court martial. Colonel Mason then directed the trial to proceed, and after reading the record, Sergeant Carl Coneland, Troop H, 7th Cavalry, testified in substance the same as at the civil trial. The Sergeant proved to be a straightforward witness. The President of the court asked him "Why he did not obey Lieutenant Maney's order and take

the pistol from Captain Hedberg's pocket?" "I do not know, sir, what made me disobey," was the reply.

When asked which of the men he thought was attacking the other he replied in effect that neither of them was the aggressor. Here the judge-advocate advised Colonel Mason of the fact that it was not admissible to ask what the witness thought, but what he actually saw.

The second witness was Private Claude E. Johnson, Troop E, 7th Cavalry. His statements were in effect repetitions of his previous testimony. The court martial adjourned before his testimony was completed, reconvening at 11 a. m. Saturday, May 26, when Private Johnson was asked the following question:

"Were you simply asked to make a statement of facts, or were you questioned?"

The answer was to the effect that Colonel Owenshine had requested the witness to make an affidavit and no one had asked any questions. A member of the court sought to ascertain whether Private Johnson had written this affidavit himself or had some one else written it at his narration. It was learned, in response to questions by the judge-advocate, that the witness had signed the affidavit which had been written by Lieutenant-Colonel Owenshine.

The next witness was Surgeon Geo. J. Newman. His story substantiated what he had offered before the United States Court. While he was testifying an orderly was instructed to put on the army overcoat worn by Captain Hedberg at the time he was shot. The orderly was told to put his right hand back to his pistol-pocket as though to draw his revolver. This demonstrated quite clearly that Captain Hedberg had been trying to do the same thing when Lieutenant Maney fired the fatal shot. The orderly seemed restless during the demonstration and did not enjoy it at all.

Private William Edwards, one of the prisoners at Fort Sheridan the day of the shooting, was called to testify, and stated in substance what had been said by the preceding witnesses, but he distinctly made Captain Hedberg the aggressor in the affair.

The court adjourned at 3 p. m. until Tuesday morning.

On Monday morning, Hon. R. R. Nelson, sitting alone in the United States Circuit Court, heard the arguments for and against a writ of prohibition. Mr. Blair spoke for the defendant in favor of the writ and Colonel Barr, as the court's attorney, discoursed to show that the writ should not be issued. Immediately after hearing both arguments, Judge Nelson denied the writ and gave his reason for so doing.

#### (Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

##### FORT SNELLING.

Major Patterson has gone East on leave. Lieutenant Dwyer has also gone on a two months' leave. Lieutenant and Mrs. Bundy gave a very pleasant "High Fire" party Thursday night, May 24. Lieutenant and Mrs. Moore gave a card party Wednesday night. The members of the Maney Court are commencing to arrive.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Fremont gave an informal reception directly after parade Tuesday evening. Lieutenant and Mrs. Kennedy have issued cards for a reception Thursday night from 9 to 11, for their guests, Mr. and Mrs. Frank P. Blair. Mrs. Hannay has returned home after a very pleasant visit in Minneapolis. Dr. Mason leaves for his new station, West Point, about the middle of June.

While the final manoeuvres at parade were being executed Friday evening at 6:30 p. m., all were startled by the sound of a rifle, and a moment later notice was given that Private Dickerson, of Co. E, had shot himself. The post surgeon was summoned and everything possible was done to save the life of the unfortunate man, but without avail. Insanity, caused by domestic trouble, is supposed to have prompted the deed, which was executed in a manner giving proof of a disordered mind. Possessing himself of some ball cartridges and a wooden ramrod, he loaded two of the three guns that chance to be in the rack of one of the squad rooms. As the guns were locked into the rack he climbed on top of the rack and took such position that the guns were between his legs with muzzles touching his body. Then with his feet against the wooden ramrod he pushed back the hammer of the right hand rifle until it was nearly at full cock and allowed it to drop. The rifle was discharged. The ball caused a muzzled wound in his body. The man expired at 11 a. m. the following morning. Private Charles Dickerson was a Good Templar in high and regular standing, and his comrades sincerely lament his death. His funeral occurred on Monday, May 28, at 9:30 a. m.

On Friday afternoon, May 25, the Corps of Cadets of the University of Minnesota paid the post a visit. They were under arms and came to witness the field exercises of the day.

The reception tendered Colonel Barr, Tuesday evening, by Lieutenant and Mrs. Francis Preston Fremont, was a very enjoyable affair. The guests were entertained in a most charming manner.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Charles W. Kennedy gave an elaborate reception to Mr. and Mrs. Frank P. Blair on Thursday evening, May 24, and it was thoroughly appreciated by the many who were present.

Miss Caruth, of Boston, is the guest of Captain and Mrs. Wilkinson.

The buildings forming the old corral were burned Tuesday, May 29. The few field pieces stored in them were removed before they were damaged by the flames. A large quantity of hay was consumed.

##### MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

A detachment from Denison, Tex., May 31, says: Troop K, 3d U. S. Cav., passed through that place on the above date with 60 men, two Gatling guns and one 6-pounder. The troop will be put into the field to assist in the movement of persons in the Choctaw Nation who do not hold the right to remain there. Four companies of U. S. troops it also stated, passed through Denison on May 30, and will go into quarters at Hartshorn and will be used in the protection of the Choctaw Coal and Railway Company's property from damage by the striking miners.

Under orders from the War Department to the Commanding Officer of Fort Leavenworth, three companies of U. S. troops left there May 29 for McAlester, I. T., to suppress the mine troubles and restore to owners the property held by the strikers. The companies are A, 5th Inf., commanded by Captain Randall; F, 10th Inf., commanded by Captain Stretch; and E, 12th Inf., commanded by Lieutenant Abbott. The field officers are Lieutenant-Colonel Andrews, 25th Inf., and Major Haskell, 24th Inf. Lieutenant McCarthy, 12th Inf., is the subsistence officer and quartermaster.

## THE ARMY.

GROVER CLEVELAND, President and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy.

DANIEL S. LAMONT, Secretary of War.

JOSEPH B. DOE, Assistant Secretary of War.

(Abstract.)

War Department, Washington, D. C., May 15, 1894.

I. Defines "Bureau" and "Chief of Bureau" and limits the number of assistants to chiefs of bureau to two officers in each bureau, except by special order of the Secretary of War; and directs that chief clerks shall twice each day personally supervise the work going on in each room occupied by the force of their respective bureaus.

II. Limits the number of divisions in bureaus as follows: To two in bureaus that have not more than 25 clerks; To three in those having from 25 to 50 clerks inclusive.

Bureaus that have more than 50 clerks shall not have more than one for each additional 50 clerks.

Of such divisions two shall consist of a Mail and Record Division, to receive and despatch mail and press-copy letters; and a Correspondence and Examining Division to draft correspondence and examine accounts and returns or like subjects; but these two divisions may be consolidated. No business pertaining to these divisions shall be performed in any other division. Chiefs of bureaus shall name and define duties of any additional divisions that may be needed and report action to Secretary of War on June 15, 1894. There shall be no sub-divisions or branches of said divisions in any bureau containing less than 150 clerks.

III. All libraries or parts thereof in bureaus, not used in administrative work, are transferred to War Department Library.

The Confederate Archives Division, and such records of the Returns Division and the Appointment, Commission and Personal Branch, as pertain wholly or in part to the volunteer forces of any war, are transferred from the Adjutant-General's Office to the Record and Pension Office; also, special and general orders relating to volunteer forces of any war, and all records, files, books, manuscripts, returns or correspondence, in any bureau that pertain exclusively or principally to the volunteer forces of any war, are transferred to the Record and Pension Office.

Military records of discontinued commands pertaining exclusively to regular army are transferred from Record and Pension Office to Adjutant-General's Office; also, all records pertaining to Military Academy at West Point, in any other bureau, are transferred to A. G. O.

All original deeds and papers pertaining to the title, or any lease, grant, license or easement of, upon, or over any military reservation or other lands of the United States under the jurisdiction of the War Department; record books of deeds, opinions of Attorneys-General and of Solicitor of War Department; and all papers pertaining to the sale of military reservations and public lands under jurisdiction of War Department, are transferred to the Office of the Judge-Advocate-General, to which similar papers are in future to be sent within five days after their receipt in any bureau.

The foregoing transfer of divisions includes rooms, furniture, and clerks and other employees; and with the transfer of the records, etc., of the Returns Division, and the Appointment, Commission and Personal Branch, A. G. O., above mentioned, there shall also be transferred one clerk in each of the divisions who is familiar with the records, orders and papers.

IV. All furniture not needed for immediate use shall be sent to the Supply Division of the War Department. And doors between rooms of same division shall be removed; and names of divisions shall be placed over principal entrances, and all other signs removed.

The Card Index Record System, now in successful operation in the Record and Pension Office, the Quartermaster-General's Office, Office of the Chief of Engineers, and Adjutant-General's Office, is applied to all the other bureaus of the Department, except in cases where books are kept in connection with accounts with the Treasury Department, or such as deal with appropriations or the accounts of disbursing officers, or as may be otherwise prescribed by law.

VI. No more than one set of books shall be kept in any bureau, and the same shall cover the entire business of such bureau for which books are required.

Requisitions for funds shall be press-copied in books and any further record in respect to a requisition shall be noted on such press-copy.

VII. Provides for a card index of all precedents and decisions now contained in book or other form in any bureau, and for keeping the same up from day to day. Where a decision is made in a matter not pertaining pecuniarily or of interest solely to the bureau in which it is made, the same shall be sent to chiefs of other bureaus to note. Decisions that are not printed in full by the Adjutant-General shall before publication be approved as to the form thereof of the officer writing the same. No prior decision of any bureau shall be reversed in any case involving substantially the same state of facts without the approval of the Secretary of War.

VIII. Property returns shall be examined and the officer notified within the quarter succeeding the quarter for which each return may have been rendered.

Money accounts shall be examined and transmitted with the necessary papers to the Treasury Department within 20 days after receipt.

IX. Restricts annual reports of chiefs of bureaus, except as otherwise provided by the law, to a succinct general statement in narrative form, with brief tables, if any, of the state and operations of the bureau, the recommendations made relative to the branch of the service to which they respectively pertain. Such reports shall be made and transmitted in typewritten form to the Secretary of War on or before the first day of October in each year.

X. Provides for a card catalogue of all books, papers and files not in use and contained in storerooms; and for the separation therefrom of all books, files and papers which are useless and which might be destroyed.

XI. Requires chiefs of bureaus to submit to the Secretary of War within one week from receipt of order, a detailed and comprehensive statement in writing of all histories, or historical sketches, or any other work of a literary character not relating to the administrative business and pertaining to their respective bureaus, now in course of preparation. No further work shall be done in these matters without the direction of the Secretary of War.

XII. All answers to inquiries concerning any matter relating to officers or enlisted men of the volunteer forces in the War of the Rebellion, or any prior war, shall be made through the Record and Pension Office, and not otherwise.

No information respecting the business of the Department or its records shall be communicated to any one not connected therewith, without express authority of the Chief of the Bureau concerned.

XIII. The publication of rosters, lists or other papers containing information as to the residence, station or duties of officers or enlisted men, is limited to the Army Directory issued in the Adjutant-General's Office, and its distribution will be confined to that bureau.

XIV. Army Regulations shall hereafter be amended by a specific amendment of the whole of the paragraph or paragraphs affected; and no revision of the Regulations shall be made without written authority of the



Secretary of War defining the scope thereof. General regulations of all bureaus of the War Department shall be included in the Army Regulations.

XV. All copies of orders relating to the permanent military establishment shall be distributed from the A. G. O.

Official copies of orders and other papers shall be authenticated solely by an impressed seal of the bureau issuing the same.

XVI. These orders apply to the office of the Secretary of War, and supersede all previous orders or regulations with which they are not consistent.

These orders, except as herein otherwise provided, shall take effect July 1, 1894.

DANIEL S. LAMONT,  
Secretary of War.

G. O. 15, May 25, H. Q. A., 1894.

The following instructions are issued for the government of department commanders:

Whenever the troops may be lawfully employed, under the orders of the President, to suppress "insurrection in any State against the government thereof," as provided in section 5297 of the Revised Statutes; or to "enforce the execution of the laws of the United States," when "by reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations, or assemblages of persons," it has "become impracticable, in the judgment of the President, to enforce, by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the laws of the United States, as provided in section 5298 of the Revised Statutes, the troops are employed as a part of the military power of the United States, and act under the orders of the President as Commander-in-Chief and his military subordinates.

They cannot be directed to act under the orders of any civil officer. The commanding officers of the troops so employed are directly responsible to their military superiors. Any unlawful or unauthorized act on their part would not be excusable on the ground of any order or request received by them from a marshal or any other civil officer.

By command of Major-General Schofield:  
GEO. D. RUGGLES, Adjt.-Gen.

## CORPS AND STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

### Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Capt. Forrest H. Hathaway, A. Q. M., is assigned to duty as disbursing officer and assistant to the chief Q. M., Dept. of Mo., with station in Chicago, relieving Maj. Daniel D. Wheeler, Q. M. (S. O. 49, May 23, D. M.).

A furlough for 4 months, to take effect about June 1, 1894, is granted Com. Serg. Patrick Lynch (S. O. 26, May 15, D. C.).

### Medical Department.

The leave granted Capt. Louis A. LaGarde, Asst. Surg., is extended two days (S. O. 26, May 15, D. C.).

Leave for ten days, to take effect on or about May 30, is granted Lieut.-Col. J. V. D. Middleton, Dep. Surg.-Gen. (S. O. 52, May 15, D. C.).

The recent orders directing that Acting Hosp. Stwd. Frank Klar be sent, on June 4, to the cavalry camp near Gilroy, Cal., for duty with Troop B, 4th Cav., is rescinded (S. O. 52, May 15, D. C.).

Acting Hosp. Stwd. Murray Acklin, now at Angel Island, will be sent at once to the cavalry camp near Gilroy, Cal., for duty, and upon the departure of Troop B, 4th Cav., from the camp, he will report to the C. O. of that troop for duty with it in the Sequoia National Park, Cal. (S. O. 52, May 15, D. C.).

Lieut.-Col. Francis L. Town, Dep. Surg.-Gen., is relieved from temporary duty in the office of the Medical Director, Dept. of Mo. (S. O. 49, May 23, D. M.).

1st Lieut. F. A. Winter, Asst. Surg., now at Fort Sam Houston, will proceed to old Fort Bliss, Tex., and return, on public business (S. O. 44, May 22, D. T.).

1st Lieut. Wm. H. Wilson, Asst. Surg., now on duty at Camp Leavenworth, Kan., will proceed at once to Camp Merritt, Mont., for assignment to temporary duty at that post (S. O. 44, May 22, D. T.).

Leave for fifteen days on surgeon's certificate is granted Maj. Henry Lippincott, Surg. (S. O. 113, May 23, D. E.).

### Pay Department.

Maj. J. W. Wham, Paymaster, will proceed to Portland, Ore., and return, on public business (S. O. 51, May 19, D. C.).

The following assignment of paymasters is made for the payment of troops for the muster of May 31, 1894, in Dept. of Mo.: Lieut.-Col. Geo. W. Candee, Chief Paymaster, the general service detachment at Department Headquarters and the troop at Fort Sheridan, and the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., the Cavalry Recruiting Depot, and St. Louis Powder Depot, Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Fort Reno, O. T., and any troops that may be temporarily absent in the field from that post. Maj. Geo. W. Baird, Paymaster, at the Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind.; Fort Thomas and Newport Barracks, Ky.; Columbus Barracks, O.; Forts Wayne, Mackinac and Brady, Mich.; Maj. Geo. R. Smith, Paymaster, at the Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth, and Fort Leavenworth and Riley, Kan. (S. O. 49, May 23, D. M.).

The troops in the Dept. of Texas will be paid to include the muster of May 31, 1894, as follows: by Fort Sam Houston, and Camp at Leon Springs, Tex., by Col. C. M. Terrell, Asst. Paymaster-General; at Fort McIntosh, Camp Eagle Pass, Forts Clark, Hancock and Bliss (old and new post), Texas, by Maj. C. C. Sniffen, Paymaster (S. O. 46, May 25, D. T.).

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about May 27, 1894, is granted Maj. William H. Comegys, Pay Dept., Omaha, Neb. (S. O. 54, May 24, D. F.).

### Engineer and Ordnance Departments.

The following-named officers, Corps of Engineers, members of the board of visitors to the U. S. Engineer School, will proceed to Willets Point, N. Y., for the purpose of making the semi-annual inspection of the school, and upon the completion of that duty will rejoin their proper stations: Col. Cyrus B. Comstock, Lieut.-Col. Henry M. Robert, Lieut.-Col. Geo. L. Gillespie (S. O. 49, May 23, D. M.).

Leave for one month, to take effect early in June, 1894, is granted 1st Lieut. Chas. L. Potter, Corps Engineers (S. O. 28, May 25, D. E.).

A board of officers of the Corps of Engineers to consist of Cols. Henry L. Abbot, Cyrus B. Comstock, and Capt. Dan. C. Kingman, will assemble at Buffalo, N. Y., to consider and report upon the proposed docks at Squaw Island, Niagara River (S. O. 27, May 23, D. E.).

Capt. Wm. B. Gordon, Ord. Dept., will proceed from Cold Spring, N. Y., to the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, Sandy Hook, N. J., to be present at the proof-firing of the 10-in. Gordon carriage on May 28, 1894 (S. O. 49, May 23, D. M.).

Capt. Chas. S. Smith, Ord. Dept., will make not exceeding four visits during the month of June, 1894, from Philadelphia, Pa., to the works of Benjamin Atha & Illingworth Company, Newark, N. J., on official business (S. O. 49, May 23, D. M.).

Ord. Serg. Jas. Fawdry, Fort Montgomery, will report to the C. O., Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y., June 25, 1894, for discharge and re-enlistment (S. O. 113, May 29, D. E.).

## CAVALRY REGIMENTS.

### 2d Cavalry.—Col. George G. Hunt.

Leave for one month, on surgeon's cert., is granted Capt. Joshua L. Fowler, 2d Cav., Fort Bowie, A. T., with permission to apply for an extension of one month. (S. O. 27, May 18, D. C.).

### 3d Cavalry.—Col. Anson Mills.

Capt. James O. Mackay, 3d Cav., is detailed as an additional member of the G. C. M. convened at Fort Reno, O. T. (S. O. 47, May 19, D. M.).

1st Lieut. H. L. Ripley, 3d Cav., Acting Engr. Officer, Dept. of Texas, is appointed A. A. Q. M., and will proceed by May 30, to Fort Worth, Texas, for the purpose of inspecting draft mules (S. O. 45, May 23, D. T.).

### 5th Cavalry.—Col. James F. Wade.

Capt. Francis Michler, 5th Cav., Aide-de-Camp, will proceed, on public business, to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Fort Reno, O. T., Caddo, I. T., and such other points as may be necessary. (S. O. 48, May 22, D. M.).

2d Lieut. E. B. Winans, Jr., 5th Cav., is appointed recruiting officer at Fort Clark, Tex., vice 2d Lieut. C. W. Fenton, 7th Cav., relieved. (S. O. 44, May 22, D. T.).

### 7th Cavalry.—Col. James W. Forsyth.

2d Lieut. C. W. Fenton, 7th Cav., is relieved as recruiting officer at Fort Clark (S. O. 44, May 22, D. T.).

### 8th Cavalry.—Col. Caleb H. Carlton.

Sergt.-Maj. Charles H. Woodhouse, 8th Cav., now with his command at Fort Meade, S. Dak., having satisfactorily explained to the Department that his true name is Charles H. Whitehurst, he will be borne on all rolls, etc., as such (S. O. 49, May 23, D. M.).

The leave granted Maj. James N. Wheeler, 8th Cav., is extended three months (S. O. 49, May 23, D. M.).

### 9th Cavalry.—Col. James Biddle.

Capt. Jerauld A. Olmsted, 9th Cav., recruiting officer, No. 11 Abingdon Square, N. Y. C., will visit the rendezvous No. 275 Market street, Newark, N. J., May 16, 23 and 30, 1894, during the temporary absence of Captain Wallace on account of sickness. (S. O. 103, May 16, R. S.).

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Grote Hutcherson, Adjt., 9th Cav., Fort Robinson, Neb. (S. O. 52, May 21, D. P.).

2d Lieut. William J. D. Horne, 9th Cav., is appointed recruiting officer at Fort Duchesne, Utah, relieving 2d Lieut. Charles Young, 9th Cav. (S. O. 27, May 18, D. C.).

## ARTILLERY REGIMENTS.

### 1st Artillery.—Col. Loomis L. Langdon.

The leave granted Capt. E. K. Russell, 1st Art., is extended fourteen days (S. O. 113, May 29, D. E.).

Leave for 15 days is granted 1st Lieut. J. T. Honeycutt (S. O. 114, May 31, D. E.).

### 5th Artillery.—Col. William M. Graham.

Leave for one month, on surgeon's certificate, is granted 2d Lieut. William G. Haan, 5th Art. (S. O. 52, May 15, D. C.).

Leave for six months, on surgeon's certificate, with permission to apply for an extension of six months, and to leave the Department of the Columbia, is granted Capt. John R. Brinckle, 5th Art. (S. O. 49, May 23, D. M.).

The Commanding General, Dept. of Cal., acting under instructions from the H. Q. A., which direct a change of station of Batteries A and C, 5th Art., now serving at Fort Canby, Wash., with batteries of that regiment serving in the Dept. of Cal., having designated Batteries B and M for such exchange and ordered them to proceed to Fort Canby "at such time, not later than June 10, as transportation shall be provided by the Q. M.'s Dept.," Batteries B and M upon arrival at Fort Canby will take permanent station there, and Batteries A and C availing themselves of the transportation employed by the batteries relieving them, will proceed to the Dept. of Cal., the first named to the Presidio of San Francisco and the other to Alcatraz Island, those points having been designated as their permanent stations (S. O. 87, May 25, D. C.).

## INFANTRY REGIMENTS.

### 3d Infantry.—Col. Edwin C. Mason.

Capt. Joseph Hale, 3d Inf., is detailed to attend the encampment of the National Guard of Minn., at Lake City, Minn., from about June 20 until July 22, 1894 (S. O. 49, May 23, D. M.).

### 4th Infantry.—Col. Henry W. Closson.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Wm. Brooks, 4th Inf., is extended twenty-three days (S. O. 86, May 24, D. C.).

### 5th Infantry.—Col. Nathan W. Osborne.

Capt. Frank D. Baldwin, 5th Inf., Inspector of small arms practice, Dept. of Mo., will proceed to Forts Wayne and Brady, Mich., and such other points as may be necessary, on public business (S. O. 47, May 19, D. M.).

Capt. Frank D. Baldwin, 5th Inf., is detailed as an additional member of the G. C. M. convened at Fort Brady, Mich., by par. 7, S. O. 2, c. s. D. M., during the trials of Priv. Jay Jones and William H. Armstrong, Co. B, 19th Inf. (S. O. 49, May 23, D. M.).

### 6th Infantry.—Col. Melville A. Cochran.

Corpl. Fred Griffin, Co. H, 6th Inf., is relieved as school teacher at Newport Bks. and will join his company at Ft. Thomas (Orders 14, Newport Bks., May 24).

### 8th Infantry.—Col. James J. Van Horn.

2d Lieut. David P. Cordray, 8th Inf., Fort Robinson, Neb., is detailed, vice 1st Lieut. Robt. B. Watkins, 9th Cav., who is relieved, to inspect supplies to be delivered for use of the Indian service during the current fiscal year at Rushville, Neb., for the Pine Ridge Agency, S. D., and at Pine Ridge Agency (S. O. 51, May 24, D. P.).

### 9th Infantry.—Col. Charles G. Bartlett.

Leave for one month, to take effect about July 1, 1894, is granted 2d Lieut. Arthur W. Yates, 9th Inf. (S. O. 47, May 19, D. M.).

Capt. Jesse M. Lee, 9th Inf., assistant to the Inspector-General, Dept. of Mo., will proceed in the order named to the Northern Illinois Normal School, Dixon, Ill., and the Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., on public business (S. O. 48, May 22, D. M.).

Leave for ten days, to commence about June 8, is granted 1st Lieut. Frank L. Dodds, R. Q. M., 9th Inf. (S. O. 113, May 29, D. E.).

### 11th Infantry.—Col. Isaac D. De Russy.

The leave for seven days granted 2d Lieut. Charles P. Russ, 11th Inf., is extended five days (S. O. 27, May 18, D. C.).

### 13th Infantry.—Col. Edwin F. Townsend.

In Co. E, Musician J. A. Wayne was on May 17 promoted corporal, and in Co. C, on May 15, Lance-Corpl. S. Chandler was promoted corporal, as was Lance-

Corpl. G. A. Hunter, of Co. F. Pvt. W. Moore, of Co. A, was promoted corporal on May 21.

### 13th Infantry.—Col. Alfred T. Smith.

Pvt. W. J. Gilmour, Co. E, was promoted corporal on May 16.

Leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. W. Newman, 13th U. S. Inf. (S. O. 49, June 1, H. Q. A.).

### 14th Infantry.—Col. Thomas M. Anderson.

The C. O., Post of Vancouver Bks., will immediately place Co. D, 14th Inf., with 2 officers and not less than 40 men, in readiness for detached service, supplied with rations to include May 31st inst., two days of which shall be travel rations. The company will proceed by train on evening of May 21 by Union Pacific Railway from Portland, Ore., to Umatilla Junction, Ore. (S. O. 83, May 21, D. C.).

### 15th Infantry.—Col. Robert E. A. Crofton.

Leave for 15 days, to take effect about June 12, is granted 2d Lieut. Charles C. Jameson, 15th Inf. (S. O. 47, May 19, D. M.).

The leave granted Capt. Thomas F. Davis, 15th Inf., is extended ten days, on surgeon's cert. (S. O. 49, May 26, H. Q. A.).

### 17th Infantry.—Col. John S. Poland.

The seven days' leave granted Capt. Thomas Sharp, 17th Inf., is extended 23 days (S. O. 52, May 21, D. P.).

The following transfers in the 17th Inf. are ordered: Capt. Charles H. Greene, from Co. B to Co. K; Capt. George H. Roach, from Co. K to Co. B (S. O. 49, May 23, H. Q. A.).

### 18th Infantry.—Col. Henry M. Lazelle.

An Army retiring board having found Capt. John Anderson, 18th Inf., incapacitated for active service, the extension of leave granted him is extended until further orders on account of disability (S. O. 49, May 26, H. Q. A.).

### 20th Infantry.—Col. William H. Penrose.

Capt. Joseph F. Huston, 20th Inf., is relieved from temporary duty with the National Guard of Minnesota and will join his station (S. O. 49, May 26, H. Q. A.).

### 21st Infantry.—Col. Horace Jewett.

Corpl. Thos. R. Conn has been promoted Sergeant, and Private Jas. K. Devins, appointed Corporal, in Co. D, 21st Inf.

### 23d Infantry.—Col. John J. Coppinger.

Upon withdrawal of the troops from old Fort Bliss, 2d Lieut. H. N. Royden, 23d Inf., will remain at the post for such time as may be necessary to complete the transfer of property, after which he will proceed to Fort Clark, Tex., his new station (S. O. 44, May 22, D. T.).

2d Lieut. H. T. Ferguson, 23d Inf., Fort Sam Houston, will proceed at once at Fort McIntosh, Tex., for duty (S. O. 45, May 23, D. T.).

## ARMY BOARDS.

A board of survey to consist of Col. C. M. Terrell, Asst. Paymaster-General; Maj. G. C. Smith, Q. M., and 1st Lieut. J. S. Mallory, 2d Inf., A. D. C., will assemble at Dept. of Texas Hdqrs. May 22, for the purpose of making an inventory of the public property and money for which the late Col. J. C. Baily, Asst. Surg.-Gen., Medical Director of the Department, was accountable (S. O. 43, May 21, D. T.).

## Courts Martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort McKinney, Wyo., the 29th of May, 1894, detail: Capt. Egbert B. Savage, 8th Inf.; Capt. Pollitt A. Whitney, 8th Inf.; Capt. Wm. Stanton, 6th Cav.; Capt. Chas. W. Taylor, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Robt. F. Ames, 8th Inf.; 1st Lieut. John F. McBlain, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Henry A. Shaw, Asst. Surg.; 2d Lieut. Ernest B. Gose, 8th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Jacques de L. Lafitte, 8th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Geo. C. Barnhardt, 6th Cav.; 2d Lieut. John K. Miller, 8th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Kenzie W. Walker, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieut. Colville P. Terrett, 8th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 59, May 22, D. P.).

At Fort Clark, Tex., the 28th of May, 1894, detail: Maj. E. M. Hays, 7th Cav.; Maj. H. S. Kilbourne, Surg.; Capt. C. R. Paul, 18th Inf.; Capt. H. H. Adams, 18th Inf.; 1st Lieut. G. W. Martin, 18th Inf.; 2d Lieut. E. B. Winans, Jr., 5th Cav.; 2d Lieut. J. G. Ord, 18th Inf., J. A. (S. O. 45, May 23, D. T.).

At Key West Barracks, Fla., May 7, detail: Capt. Lewis Smith, 1st Lieut. Henry C. Dames, Joseph M. Chaff; 2d Lieut. Kenneth Morton, S. J. Bayard Scudell, 3d Art., and 1st Lieut. Charles W. Foster, 3d Art., Judge-Advocate. (S. O. 114, May 31, D. E.).

## Nominations.

MAY 25.—Lieut.-Col. Joseph P. Wright, Dep. Surg.-Gen., to be Asst. Surgeon-General, with the rank of Colonel, May 16, 1894, vice Baily, deceased.

Maj. Alfred A. Woodhull, Surg., to be Deputy Surgeon-General, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, May 16, 1894, vice Wright, promoted.

Capt. Wm. R. Hall, Asst. Surg., to be Surgeon, with the rank of Major, May 16, 1894, vice Woodhull, promoted.

Appointments, promotions, vacations, assignments, retirements, transfers, casualties, etc., recorded in the Adjutant General's Office during the week ending Saturday, May 26, 1894.

## PROMOTION.

### Ordnance Department.

Capt. John E. Greer to be Major, April 17, 1894, vice Conly, deceased.

## TRANSFERS.

### Cavalry Arm.

1st Lieut. Joseph O. Byron from the 2d Cav. to the 8th Cav., May 23, 1894, vice Lochridge, transferred to the 2d Cav.

1st Lieut. P. D. Lochridge from the 8th Cav. to the 2d Cav., May 23, 1894, vice Byron, transferred to the 8th Cav.

### Infantry Arm.

1st Lieut. Benjamin C. Morse from the 18th Inf. to the 23d Inf., May 22, 1894, vice Martin, transferred to the 18th Inf.

1st Lieut. George W. Martin from the 23d Inf. to the 18th Inf., May 22, 1894, vice Morse, transferred to the 23d Inf.

## CASUALTY.

Corpl. Henry S. Ferguson (retired), died May 14, 1894, at Fort Hamilton, New York.

## GEO. D. RUGGLES, Adjt.-Gen.

## Retirement of Enlisted Men.

Ord. Sergt. John H. Courtney, Fort Assiniboine, Mont.

Sergt. Henry Goens, Troop B, 10th Cav., Fort Custer, Mont.

Sergt. William Pifer, Ord. Detachment, Benicia Arsenal, Cal.

Corpl. Allen H. Platt, Battery I, 5th Art., Alcatraz Island, Cal.; James Delaney, messenger, general service, Headquarters Department of the Platte (S. O. 49, May 26, H. Q. A.).



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We hardly thought it worth while to answer  
what was said by Mr. Post in the debate on  
the Army Appropriation bill and quoted in the  
Army and Navy Journal. Legislation under ex-  
isting conditions must be extremely dreary busi-  
ness, and even a Congressman is entitled to his  
little fun. If we were to take Mr. Post seri-  
ously, we might suggest that it is hardly be-  
coming the dignity of his position to talk about  
a subject he obviously does not understand,  
though this is the besetting sin of gentlemen  
who add "M. C." to their names. Mr. Post has  
simply given expression to the mistaken ideas  
concerning our Army which appear to prevail in  
Congress. One of these ideas is that all Army  
officers are graduates of the Military Academy.  
We had an argument concerning this some  
years ago with one of the most intelligent and  
best informed members of Congress. Until we  
produced the statistics he could not be con-  
vinced that nearly three-quarters of the officers  
of the Army were non-graduates, which was the  
case at that time. The proportion of graduates  
is greater now, but, even as it is, a majority  
of the ranking officers of the line of our Army  
are not graduates. Of the forty colonels only  
eighteen are graduates, according to the last "Army  
Register"; of the forty lieutenant-colonels, only  
eleven; of the seventy majors, only thirteen, and  
of the 430 captains, but 188. In all, 230 gradu-  
ates to 350 non-graduates, and of these non-  
graduates a large proportion entered the Army  
as enlisted men. A majority of these non-gradu-  
ates undoubtedly had the most valuable of all  
military trainings, that on the field of battle,  
but this is not to be obtained in time of peace  
and their experience cannot be repeated.

A book called "Cavalry Life in Tent and  
Field," has just been published by J. Selwin Tait  
& Sons, 65 Fifth Avenue, New York City. The  
author, Mrs. O. B. Boyd, is the widow of Capt.  
O. B. Boyd, 8th U. S. Cavalry. The book de-  
scribes all of Captain Boyd's career from the  
day he entered the Army, in 1861, until the time  
of his death, in 1885. It is prefaced by the thrill-  
ing tragedy of his West Point experience, fol-  
lowing his life as a veteran soldier at the age of  
18. It also describes his subsequent career in  
the West, and the many remarkable episodes of  
life on the frontier. This life, shared by Mrs.  
Boyd, was full of peril and hardship. The book  
will be enjoyed by the numerous friends Captain  
Boyd made in Davenport while on recruiting ser-  
vice in 1883. Many of them will remember his  
humorous lecture on Indians, called "The Pil-  
grimage of Weeping Weasel, Chief of the Kio-  
was." This lecture was not only enjoyed, but  
raised a large sum for charity. It was afterward  
given in other places for the same purpose. It  
is added to the book at the request of the many  
friends of Captain Boyd.

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

(ESTABLISHED 1863.)

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 2.

Bennett Building, Nassau Corner Fulton Street.

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### PROSPECTS FOR SERVICE LEGISLATION.

The prospects for Army and Navy legislation  
from the present Congress, which were never very  
bright, grow even more dim as the session wears  
on and nothing is done. As has before been  
stated in the Army and Navy Journal, the legis-  
lation of the present session will be limited to  
the passage of the appropriation bills and prob-  
ably the passage of the bill to repeal the ten-  
year enlistment act. A bill for this repeal has  
already been acted upon by the Senate and re-  
ported favorably by the House Committee on  
Military Affairs. The House doubtless will pass  
this bill before the end of the session, as the  
committee is determined to put it through if  
everything else fails. Representative Outh-  
waite's bill for the reorganization of the ar-  
tillery and infantry of the Army is still in the  
hands of a sub-committee, and very little prog-  
ress has been made with its consideration. Mr.  
Outhwaite is personally giving it a great deal of  
attention, however, and is considering favorably  
some of the suggestions as to amendments. As  
long as the bill is in its present state it is im-  
possible to form any idea of what it will be like  
when it is reported to the House, for a number  
of the members of the committee have ideas as  
to what ought to be incorporated in it, and it  
may be very materially changed from its original  
form.

The joint sub-committee on the personnel of  
the Navy is not making very satisfactory prog-  
ress with its work. The tariff bill is so com-  
pletely occupying the time of the Senate and the  
sessions begin at such an early hour each day  
that it is practically impossible for Senators to  
give any attention whatever to committee work.  
An effort is to be made to get the committee to-  
gether on Saturday of this week, when it is  
hoped there can be a general interchange of  
opinions and some progress can be reported.  
Members of the committee still believe they will  
be able to complete their work before the end of  
the present session and get their bills before the  
two houses. Inasmuch as it is expected that the  
session will be rushed to a close as soon as the  
tariff bill is out of the way, there is not much  
prospect that either bill will be acted upon be-  
fore adjournment, and they will all go over until  
the next session. Experience in former Con-  
gresses shows that little general legislation can  
be expected at a short session, and it will not  
therefore be surprising if the present Congress  
comes to an end without doing anything for the  
personnel of the Navy. The work of the joint  
committee, however, will not be without value,  
for if this Congress does not act, the next Con-  
gress will find the work of the present committee  
of great value in clearing the way and finding  
out what is desired by the various corps of the  
Navy and what would be best for the efficiency  
of the service as a whole.

The consensus of opinion among Army officers  
seems to be that details for general recruiting  
service should be for three years instead of for  
two, as now. We heartily agree with the propo-  
sition as advantageous in many essential re-  
spects.



## HARVEYZED ARMOR.

In answer to a request from us, Mr. W. H. Jaques, of the Bethlehem Iron Company, has furnished us with an interesting statement of his conclusions concerning the recent breaking up of a nickel-steel Harveyized plate. We omit a portion of Mr. Jaques' letter, which repeats the facts stated in the Army and Navy Journal of last week. He says: "It was a Bethlehem gun against a Bethlehem plate, so Bethlehem was a sure winner. During one of the operations of the 'Harvey' process to which it was subjected, loud reports indicated an internal fracture. Careful examination and drop tests failed, however, to locate the injury; but the 12,600 ft.-ton striking energy of the first 12-inch shot easily discovered it. The long, longitudinal crack was caused by an internal crack nearly two-thirds the length of the plate, which had evidently been caused when the loud reports were heard, as the narrow crevice was filled with the oil that was used in a subsequent operation. Oh had found an entrance, although the most careful subsequent inspection failed to discover any surface or edge cracks."

"While the results of the first shot would cause the rejection of the plate, as the requirement of this shot is that 'There shall be no crack extending from the point of impact to an edge of the plate, or from one edge to another of the plate, and at the same time through the entire thickness of the plate at the edge,' it was so evident that the reported suspected defect had so radical an influence upon the result that Commodore Sampson decided to fire the second shot to determine if the plate would meet the second condition, viz., 'The projectile, or any fragment thereof, shall not pass entirely through the plate and backing.' Carpenter 850-pound projectiles were used for both shots. The first penetrated 20 inches and rebounded about 30 feet. It was set up about four inches and developed a longitudinal crack 16 inches in length. The second penetrated the plate and six inches of the backing; the forward two-thirds was broken, twisted and partly welded into the plate and itself, the rear third being broken into several longitudinal fragments."

"The views against Harveyized thick plates accredited me were not based upon the results of the test of the Bethlehem 18-inch plate at Indian Head, May 19. This was a mere incidental endorsement of the opinion I have often expressed in my lectures, writings and conversation. While we have abundant and reliable data relating to the penetration and perforation of plain steel and nickel steel plates of nearly all the thicknesses that are liable to enter naval construction, we have very little information regarding the cracking and shattering effects of the larger calibres attacking surface-hardened homogeneous plates at very high energies. The action of the few plates that have been tested led me some time ago to express the opinion that 'The greater value of carbonization was with the thinner plates,' and that 'Although the recent development has been chiefly in the direction of securing a harder face to the homogeneous steel plates, there still remain two types for comparison: that of a resistance which will keep out a projectile of any calibre if thick enough, and that which will destroy the projectiles until a calibre is reached whose smashing and racking energy will demolish the protection, although perhaps at the risk of its own destruction.'

"I think there is a limit to the thickness of the plates that can be advantageously Harveyized; just what that limit is we have not yet had enough experience to determine. There are reasons for doubting its usefulness for plates above 12 inches and the best 12-inch plate that has ever been Harveyized cracked badly when struck with a 10-inch projectile having a striking energy of 13,564 ft.-tons. Not only is the thickness of the hardened surface less in proportion to the thickness of the plate, but the larger masses of steel, when subjected to the sudden shocks of water hardening, are more liable to initiate defects or develop minor ones that may occur in the ingot, which, in the condition in which they exist after forging, might not sensibly decrease the ballistic resistance. Further, any minor defect that may occur before carbonization is liable to be developed into an injurious one during the very long period the plates are undergoing the process of carbonization. Furthermore, the withdrawal of 30 tons of steel from the

blacksmith's forge and dipping it into a bucket of water carry more risks than the dressing of an ordinary tool; these risks must have their influence in determining the thickness of plates that are to be subjected to this unnatural treatment."

"As to the value of carbonization of plates of certain thicknesses there appears to be no doubt, and I gave prominence to its employment as early as 1891 in a paper prepared for the British Iron and Steel Institute. Its value in destroying projectiles of calibres up to and sometimes including 10-inch calibre, assuring a decrease in the weight of armor to be carried for protection against these calibres cannot be overestimated, but we have not yet enough practical evidence to say if its application to the thicker plates will be finally adopted. While the defect in the plate of the test of May 19 was suspected by the action of the plate during treatment and was a prominent cause for its rejection, although there may have been a want of uniform chemical distribution in the ingot or some piping remaining after forging, all the opinions expressed agree that the final defect which was so prominent in causing the failure of the plate was the result of one of the operations of Harveyizing. Other thick plates selected for ballistic test will, no doubt, perform better than the 18-inch plate in question, but I believe 13-inch, 12-inch, and even 10-inch armor-piercing shells, attacking at service energies, will crack the Harveyized plates; and although increasing the number of bolts may keep the cracked pieces in position, we find ourselves back again to the old discussion of which is the most objectionable, considerable penetration or cracks? No matter what future tests may decide, one thing is certain, the calibres and energies of guns must be increased, not diminished."

A hopeful correspondent of the Army and Navy Journal says: "To one who has served in the Navy and who has a firm belief in the future greatness of the American Navy and merchant marine, it seems surprising how slight attention is manifested by Congress in matters pertaining to the personnel of the Navy. In a few years promotion will be very rapid, owing to the coming to the age for retirement of so many officers within a brief period. Bills anticipating in some degree this condition have been prepared, but these affect only those now in service. How about a supply of cadets? It is true that just now there are barely vacancies enough for the probable graduates; in a short time, however, unless some change is made, the junior ranks cannot be kept full. It would be a wise provision now if an amendment should be made, in the Appropriation bill, declaring vacancies at the close of the academic course of four years instead of waiting for the end of the two years' cruise. The cadets leave the Academy after four years; their places are vacant for others; and I have never been able to find any good reason for the loss of the two years. Each Congressional district and the appointments at large should always be represented in the Academy. It is possible that for a year or two, some five years hence, a few might be graduated in excess of the vacancies, but what of that? The buildings and professors are sufficient and ready, and surely no money could be better spent; the graduating class would be larger, affording a wider opportunity for selection; the better part would remain in service and these not so fortunate would pass into civil life, educated men ready for service if war should come, valuable indeed in any extension of the Navy; members of the Reserve, and many of them paying the Nation a large percentage of the small cost of their education in the merchant service. We can now build steel vessels to compete with those of foreign builders, faster vessels, and in a few years will be building fast passenger steamers, invaluable as commerce destroyers in time of war. Let us educate at Annapolis the men to equip, officer and command these ships, an auxiliary navy, and the Nation will be enormously repaid."

Naval designers and contractors have been clamorous for years for an object lesson, wishing a practical test of the qualities of the modern warship in actual warfare. Naval construction has been completely revolutionized since the last sea fight. The battleship of to-day has never been tested in actual combat. Nobody

knows how it will meet the test. All judgment of the efficiency and performance of the modern naval equipment of defensive armor and high-power guns, torpedoes, rams, magazine and rapid-fire guns, to say nothing of new and strange devices like dynamite guns and sub-marine torpedo boats, is purely theoretical. The first actual battle may demonstrate the uselessness of means of offense and defense most relied upon, and upset theories of naval construction and warfare as completely as did the fighting of the Monitor and Merrimac. The naval powers that have hundreds of millions of dollars invested in battleships and cruisers, torpedo boats, gunboats, armor and ordnance, want to know whether they are on the right tack, and nothing but actual war will show them. The limited, but still useful, object lesson afforded in the harbor of Rio Janeiro confirmed the demonstration of the bombardment of Alexandria, that modern high-power guns are no more effective against intrenchments than the old kind, and that battleships can do little harm to moderately well-built and defended forts. This was proved in the Chilian war, too, which also showed the effectiveness of torpedoes against ironclads.

The Chase-Kirchner aero-dromic system of transportation is described in an interesting pamphlet published at St. Louis last February, entitled "The Coming Railroad." One of its inventors is Lieut. George N. Chase, U. S. Army, retired. It is a system of aerial horizontal transportation, propelling cars by means of aeroplanes and electric motors supplied from central stations, on an elevated track running it on a right line between stations. It is hoped by this system to secure a maximum speed of 150 miles an hour for freight and passengers. The road will be independent of ordinary grades, and there will be no curves, no grade crossings, no snow blockades, no washouts. It is proposed that the aeroplanes should take all of the load except sufficient to give adhesion to the rails for traction.

In his annual report from the U. S. Cavalry and Light Artillery School, Col. James W. Forsyth, U. S. Army, protests, and with reason, against interfering with the instruction of the school by ordering officers engaged in it on detached service when officers not engaged on special duty might have been chosen. No system deserving the name can, he says, be maintained under such circumstances. Detached service should exist only in exceptional cases, and the commandant should make the selection for it of the officers who can best be spared.

For the first time since its reorganization, the Stability Board met at the Navy Department last Tuesday. Commodore Selfridge presided. The subject considered was the replacing of the 6-inch guns of the Detroit, Montgomery and Marblehead with 5-inch pieces, and the consequent withdrawal of the board's recommendation that 4-inch pieces be substituted for the 6-inch. The board looked thoroughly into the matter and then decided to recommend to the Secretary that the whole battery of the three vessels be of guns of the 5-inch calibre.

"Memorial Day," May 30, 1894, was as enthusiastically and patriotically observed as any of its predecessors, and the surviving veterans of the Civil War are still full of ardor and energy in appropriately recalling the memory of the heroic dead. The Army and Navy, as usual, rendered efficient co-operation in their several localities and cheerfully took part in the various ceremonies, notwithstanding the fact that what was a holiday to many was a day of hard work for them.

The 5th Cavalry and the 18th and 23d U. S. Infantry are preparing to move to their new stations in the Department of Texas, as indicated in orders heretofore published, and hope to be comfortably settled toward the end of June. Under the orders Colonel Wade, 5th Cavalry, will command at Fort Sam Houston, and Colonel Coppinger at Fort Clark.

For a few hours a couple of weeks ago the Navy had some forty or fifty more men under the flag than is allowed by law. This state of affairs, however, lasted but a short time, for as soon as the returns from the various squadrons came in the apparent surplus melted away, and at the present time the number allowed by law is one short of the quota.



## THE NAVY.

HILARY A. HERBERT, *Secretary of the Navy.*WILLIAM MCADOO, *Assistant Secretary.*

**PACIFIC STATION.**—Rear-Admiral J. G. Walker. Address all mail to Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., unless otherwise noted.

**ASIATIC STATION.**—Rear-Admiral Joseph S. Skerrett. Address all mail Yokohama, Japan.

**NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.**—Acting Rear-Admiral O. F. Stanton.

**EUROPEAN STATION.**—Acting Rear-Admiral Henry Erben. Address all mail matter care of B. F. Stevens, Esq., 4 Trafalgar Square, London, Eng.

**SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.**—Acting Rear-Admiral W. A. Kirkland. Send mail "Care U. S. Consul, Montevideo, Uruguay, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London."

**BERING SEA FLEET.**—Comdr. Charles E. Clark, of the Mohican, is in command. Address mail care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

## NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

*The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station to which the vessel belongs.*

**ADAMS,** 6 Guns, Comdr. J. J. Brice (b. s. f.)  
Left Port Townsend, Wash., May 17 for Sitka and Unalaska.

**ATLANTA,** 10 Guns, Capt. J. R. Bartlett (n. a. s.)  
Left Newport, R. I., May 30, for League Island, Pa., with U. S. S. Richmond in tow. Ordered to prepare to sail for Bluefields early in June.

**ALBATROSS,** Lieut.-Comdr. F. J. Drake (b. s. f.)  
Fish commission vessel. Assigned to Bering Sea Fleet. Left Port Townsend, Wash., for Sitka and Unalaska May 17.

**ALERT,** 4 Guns, Comdr. W. A. Morgan (b. s. f.)  
Left Port Townsend May 15 for Sitka, and thence to Unalaska.

**ALLIANCE,** 6 Guns, Comdr. T. A. Lyons (s. a. s.)  
Sailed from Montevideo, April 18, for U. S.

**BALTIMORE,** 10 Guns, Capt. W. R. Bridgman (n. a. s.)  
Flagship. Nagasaki, Japan. Capt. B. F. Day ordered to command.

**BANCROFT,** Comdr. A. S. Snow.  
Practice cruiser; at Annapolis. Lieut. U. Seabee will be ordered to command.

**BENNINGTON,** 6 Guns, Comdr. C. M. Thomas.  
Arrived at La Libertad May 21.

**CHARLESTON,** 8 Guns, Capt. Geo. W. Coffin (s. a. s.)  
Left Montevideo for Callao May 10.

**CHICAGO,** 14 Guns, Capt. A. T. Mahan (e. s.)  
Flagship. At Gravesend, England, May 30, to proceed to Antwerp on June 1.

**COLUMBIA,** 11 Guns, Capt. Geo. W. Sumner (n. a. s.)  
League Island Navy Yard, Penn.

**CONCORD,** 6 Guns, Comdr. C. F. Goodrich (b. s. f.)  
Sailed from Yokohama May 16 for Unalaska.

**CONSTELLATION,** Capt. F. M. Bunce.  
Receiving-ship; Newport, R. I.

**CUSHING,** Lieut. F. F. Fletcher.  
Torpedo-boat. Address Newport, R. I. At Sag Harbor, May 31.

**DALE,** Comdr. E. S. Houston.  
Receiving-ship; Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

**DOLPHIN,** 2 Guns, Lieut. B. H. Buckingham.  
Despatch-boat. At Fort Monroe.

**DETROIT,** 10 Guns, Comdr. W. H. Brownson (n. a. s.)  
At Norfolk, Va.

**ENTERPRISE,** 6 Guns, Comdr. J. F. Merry.  
Training-ship; Massachusetts. At Provincetown, Mass., May 30, en route to New Bedford, Mass., and will touch at Nantucket, Edgartown and Vineyard Haven, and on June 12 will sail from New Bedford on her annual cruise.

The address of the vessel after the above date will be care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England. The itinerary of her cruise is as follows: Depart New Bedford June 12, arrive Havre July 7; depart Havre July 12, arrive Queenstown July 18; depart Queenstown July 23, arrive Liverpool July 25; depart Liverpool Aug. 6, arrive Cadiz Aug. 16; depart Cadiz Aug. 25; depart Gibraltar and Tangier Aug. 30; arrive Madeira Sept. 4; depart Madeira Sept. 10, arrive Boston Oct. 15.

**ESSEX,** 6 Guns, Comdr. F. W. Dickinson.  
Training-ship. At Norfolk, Va.; Comdr. Kingley is ordered to relieve Comdr. Dickinson.

**FERN,** Lieut.-Comdr. J. N. Hemphill.  
Despatch-boat. At New York at last accounts from Boston.

**FRANKLIN,** 30 Guns, Capt. M. L. Johnson.  
Receiving-ship; Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

**INDEPENDENCE,** Capt. C. S. Cotton.  
Receiving-ship; Mare Island, Cal.

**LANCASTER,** 10 Guns, Capt. A. H. McCormick.  
En route to the United States. Sailed from Gibraltar May 2 for New York.

**MARBLEHEAD,** 10 Guns, Comdr. Charles O'Neill (n. a. s.)  
At New York Navy Yard. To sail June 5 for Bluefields.

**MARION,** 8 Guns, Comdr. C. V. Gridley (b. s. f.)  
Left Yokohama April 9 for San Francisco, Cal.

**MIANTONOMOH,** 4 Guns, Capt. R. R. Wallace (n. a. s.)  
At New York, May 30, and fired salute off Grant's tomb.

**MICHIGAN,** 4 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. R. M. Berry.  
At Amherstburg, Ont., May 9.

**MINNESOTA,** 10 Guns, Capt. E. M. Shepard.  
Receiving-ship for boys. At dock foot of West 50th street, New York City. P. O. Station G, New York.

**MOHICAN,** 10 Guns, Comdr. C. E. Clark (b. s. f.)  
Left Port Townsend, Wash., for Sitka and Unalaska May 17.

**MONOCACY,** 6 Guns, Comdr. R. E. Impey (n. a. s.)  
Left Hankow, May 27, for Schang.

**MONONGAHELA,** Comdr. C. M. Chester.  
Practice-ship, Naval Academy. At Annapolis.

**MONTEREY,** 4 Guns, Capt. Louis Kempff (p. s.)  
At San Francisco, Cal.

**NEWARK,** 12 Guns, Capt. S. W. Terry (s. a. s.)  
Flagship. At Puerto Ensenda.

**NEW YORK,** 18 Guns, Capt. J. W. Philip (n. a. s.)  
At Bluefields, Nicaragua. Ordered, May 26, to proceed to U. S. at once.

**PETREL,** 4 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. W. H. Emory (b. s. f.)  
Left Yokohama May 10 for Unalaska.

**PHILADELPHIA,** 12 Guns, Capt. A. S. Barker (p. s.)  
Flagship. At Honolulu.

**PINTA,** 4 Howitzers, Lieut.-Comdr. W. T. Burwell (p. s.)  
At Sitka, Alaska.

**PORTSMOUTH,** 12 Guns, Comdr. John McGowan.  
Training-ship. At New York Navy Yard undergoing repairs and expects to be ready for a cruise about June 15.

**RALEIGH,** 11 Guns, Capt. Merrill Miller (n. a. s.)  
At Norfolk, Va.

**RANGER,** 4 Guns, Comdr. E. Longnecker (b. s. f.)  
Sailed from New Whatcom, for Bering Sea, May 25.

**ST. LOUIS,** Sails, Comdr. C. H. Rockwell.  
Receiving-ship; League Island Navy Yard, Pa.

**ST. MARY'S,** 8 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. W. L. Field.  
Public marine school, New York. Sailed from New London, Conn., May 26, for Fayal.

**SAN FRANCISCO,** 12 Guns, Capt. J. C. Watson (n. a. s.)  
At Bluefields, Nicaragua. Will return to U. S. to receive extensive overhauling.

**SARATOGA,** Comdr. Edward T. Strong.  
Nautical school-ship of Pennsylvania. At Philadelphia, Pa.

**STILETTO,**  
Torpedo-boat. Lieut. R. C. Smith at Newport, R. I.

**THETIS,** 2 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. C. T. Hutchins (p. s.)  
At Mare Island, Cal.

**VERMONT,** 1 Gun, Capt. Silas Casey.  
Receiving-ship at New York.

**VESUVIUS,** 3 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. F. Courtis (n. a. s.)  
Arrived at the Navy Yard, N. Y., May 30, from Boston.

**WABASH,** 20 Guns, Capt. James O'Kane.  
Receiving-ship; Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

**YANTIC,** 4 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. Seth M. Ackley (s. a. s.)  
Reported at Puerto Ensenda, May 26.

**YORKTOWN,** 6 Guns, Comdr. W. M. Folger (b. s. f.)  
Left Port Townsend May 17 for Sitka and Unalaska.

## Various Naval Items.

When the Richmond arrives at League Island she will be fitted up and be the receiving-ship at that port.

The Department has not definitely decided as to the destination of the Detroit when her repairs are completed, but it will undoubtedly be a foreign station.

The Philadelphia must be docked within the next few months or the condition of the ship will become quite serious. This vessel has not been docked for more than twelve months, and it is said her bottom has become exceedingly foul.

The Miantonomoh left Hapton Roads on the 26th ult. for New York. She is on her way to Newport, where she will participate in the Fourth of July celebration. Her presence there is at the special request of the Hon. Thomas B. Reed.

E. F. Leachman, in the "Nautical Magazine," argues that a technical or mechanical training is more than ever needed for the Navy officer. "A man of some literary ability, smart with his pen, and having some theoretical knowledge of naval affairs, may write brilliant essays, treatises on strategy, tactics, gunnery, torpedo work, construction, and mechanics, etc., and yet fail lamentably in practice."

The triple screw cruiser Minneapolis, sister ship of the Columbia, is now ready for trial, and she will probably undergo her contractor's trial on June 5. She is now in dock at Philadelphia being prepared for this ordeal. It is expected that the vessel will attain a horse power of 21,500 and a speed of a fraction more than 23 knots, thus gaining for her contractors a premium of several hundred thousand dollars.

The President has approved the act to amend an act for the prevention of collisions at sea. It is the purpose of this act to carry out the recommendations of the International Maritime Conference, which met in Washington in 1889, as modified by the suggestions of some of the participating powers. Similar legislation has either been adopted or will be adopted by all of the maritime powers and the provisions of this act will constitute the international regulations governing the rules of the road at sea.

The contractor's trial of the triple screw cruiser Minneapolis will take place on Tuesday next. Her engines are expected to develop at least 21,000 horse-power, and possibly 21,500 and a speed of at least 23 knots. Commodore Selfridge, of the Board of Inspection and Survey, said to a Journal representative that he fully expected the vessel to attain a speed of 23 knots and perhaps a fraction over so as to definitely settle her claim to this speed. The Department has prepared the instructions for the Inspection Board. They are similar to those issued when the Columbia was given her contractor's trial.

The appointments of apprentices to the civil force at navy yards will hereafter be made only by Secretary Herbert. The method in the past of ap-

pointing apprentices of this class has been neither regular nor systematic. It is said that in some instances the yard commandants and the chiefs of departments have made appointments of this character. The Secretary, upon his return from his present inspection trip, is expected to make new rules governing the application of these apprentices. The pay of the grade has not yet been settled, but it is expected to be probably from 60 cents to \$2 per day.

There is a strong probability that the Philadelphia will soon be ordered home. Reports received from this vessel show that her bottom is very foul and it is feared that unless this action is taken by the Department the ship may be permanently injured. Chief Constructor Hichborn has written a letter to Assistant Secretary McAdoo notifying him of the Philadelphia's condition and suggesting that she be returned to the United States and be docked. She has now been at her present station nearly a year, too long a time, officials say, to keep a vessel in waters of that latitude without cleaning her. As the Charleston is the only vessel on the Pacific coast now available, it is thought that she will be sent to the Philadelphia's relief, should it be decided to order the latter vessel home.

According to advices received at the Navy Department, the New York left Bluefields on May 31 for New York, where upon her arrival she will go into dock and be thoroughly overhauled. Orders have been issued to the Marblehead to sail for Bluefields on June 5. Upon her arrival at that port, if affairs are quiet, the San Francisco will come home at once without waiting for the Atlanta. She will proceed to Norfolk, where she will also be cleaned, her bottom scraped and painted, and certain repairs made. The Atlanta left Newport on May 31 for League Island with the Richmond in tow. She will leave that vessel at the port of destination and will then go to Norfolk, where she will be fitted out for her voyage to Isthmian waters. The damages to her machinery which she sustained at Newport were trivial and easily repaired.

The Stability Board met at the Navy Department, May 28, and took up the question of the stability of the Montgomery, Detroit and Marblehead. Commander Brownson and Commander Davis appeared before the board and urged that no material changes be made in the batteries of the three ships, except, perhaps, so far as the 6-inch guns were concerned. Commander Brownson's favorable reports on the behavior of the Detroit, while attached to the South Atlantic squadron, were also considered by the committee. The result of the meeting was a report to the Secretary recommending that the two 6-in. guns on board each of these vessels be replaced by one, to be located on the forecabin of each ship. The board thus recedes from its former recommendations in reference to fitting these vessels with guns of the 4-inch calibre.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

MAY 25.—Lieut.-Comdr. R. R. Ingersoll ordered to hold himself in readiness for orders as executive officer of the Detroit.

Lieuts. E. H. Tillman, H. S. Knapp, C. W. Bartlett and J. O. Nicholson ordered to hold themselves in readiness for duty on the Montgomery.

Lieuts. W. J. Sears and A. C. Hodgson and Ensign A. L. Key are ordered to hold themselves in readiness for assignment to the San Francisco.

Lieut. J. M. Bowyer ordered to hold himself in readiness for assignment to the Detroit.

Lieut. W. F. Halsey detached from the Naval Academy June 15 and will be ordered to the Miantonomoh.

Lieut. T. B. Howard detached from duty on the Miantonomoh and granted three months' leave.

Lieut. Albert Mertz ordered to the Minnesota.

Lieut. J. M. Roper ordered to hold himself in readiness for assignment to the New York.

Ensign Roger Wells detached from the Essex June 12 and ordered to the Cincinnati as watch and division officer.

Ensign J. H. Dayton ordered to the Portsmouth as watch and division officer.

Ensign G. R. Evans detached from the Naval Academy June 9 and ordered to the Essex June 12.

Surg. C. A. Siegfried ordered to the Cincinnati.

Passed Asst. Paym. E. B. Rogers detached from the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts June 13 and ordered to the Cincinnati June 14.

Carpenter S. C. Brearley ordered to the Cincinnati June 14.

Gunner Patrick Lynch detached from New York Navy Yard and ordered to the Cincinnati June 14.

MAY 26.—Asst. Paym. Thomas H. Hicks ordered to examination for promotion on May 31.

Passed Asst. Paym. Eustace R. Rogers ordered for examination for promotion May 28.

Civil Engr. F. C. Prindle to special temporary duty at the Navy Yard, New York.

Surg. A. F. Magruder granted leave of absence for four months, beginning June 1, with permission to leave the United States.

Pay Director Thomas T. Caswell, Pay Inspector George A. Lyon, Paym. Steven Rand and Past Asst. Paym. Livingston Hunt, ordered as a board for the examination of Asst. Paym. T. H. Hicks and Passed Asst. Paym. E. B. Rogers.

MAY 28.—Lieut. J. M. Hawley detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Detroit, relieving Lieut. W. W. Kimball, who is granted three months' leave.

The final graduating class at Naval Academy are detached from the academy and ordered home preparatory to receiving commissions.

MAY 29.—Passed Asst. Engr. W. W. White, detached from Bureau of Steam Engineering, Navy Department, and ordered to the Miantonomoh as the relief of Asst. Engr. H. O. Stickney, who is granted three months' leave of absence.

Asst. Paym. J. S. Carpenter detached from the Washington Navy Yard and ordered to duty, in Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department.

Passed Asst. Engr. John L. Gow detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Raleigh.

Lieut. N. H. Barnes, retired, authorized to accept the position of commandant of cadets and instructor at the East Florida Seminary, Fla.

MAY 30.—No orders.

MAY 31.—Capt. Benjamin F. Day ordered to San Francisco, Cal., to take passage on the steamer China, which leaves that port on June 19 next, for Yokohama, Japan, where he will assume the command of the Baltimore, relieving Capt. William R. Bridgman, who is ordered home and granted two months' leave.

Capt. F. M. Bunce is detached from the Richmond and ordered to the command of the Constellation.



Lieut. Comdr. C. H. Arnold detached from the New York Navy Yard and ordered to duty at the Branch Hydrographic Office, New York, as the relief of Lieut. Comdr. Adolph Marx, who is ordered as executive officer of the Minnesota.

Asst. Surg. A. B. Pusey detached from the Franklin, June 12, and ordered to the Cincinnati.

Ensign W. M. Crose detached from the Michigan and ordered to the Naval Hospital, New York, for treatment.

Ensign John F. Hubbard detached from duty in the Hydrographic Office, Navy Department, on June 14, and ordered to the Naval Academy for duty there.

Naval Cadet Marvin Carver detached from the Atlanta and placed on waiting orders.

#### NOTIFICATIONS.

MAY 28.—Passed Asst. Engr. Warner B. Bayley to be Chief Engineer in said corps from May 25, 1894, vice Chief Engr. John W. Moore, retired.

Asst. Engr. Martin A. Anderson to be a Passed Assistant Engineer in the Navy from May 25, 1894, vice Passed Asst. Engr. Warner B. Bayley, promoted (subject to the examination required by law).

#### MARINE CORPS.

1st Lieut. Randolph Dickens, U. S. Marine Corps, to be a 1st Lieutenant in said corps from May 3, 1894, Capt. George C. Reed, promoted.

2d Lieut. Cyrus S. Radford, U. S. Marine Corps, to be a 1st Lieutenant in said corps from May 2, 1894, vice 1st Lieut. Randolph Dickens, promoted.

2d Lieut. Thomas C. Treadwell, U. S. Marine Corps, to be a 1st Lieutenant in said corps from May 3, 1894, vice 1st Lieut. G. T. Bates, retired.

#### TRIAL OF THE COLUMBIA.

Assistant Secretary McAdoo received on Thursday morning the report of the Board of Inspection and Survey on the trial of the Columbia held recently. In regard to the damage that had been sustained by the hull of the crack cruiser, which is now being officially investigated, the report says:

"Owing to the flood in the Delaware River, when the Columbia strated from League Island on her trial trip, she was put in charge of a local pilot familiar with the channel, but in spite of this precaution it seems that in going down the river she struck some obstruction which, according to report, dented several of her plates. We are not informed of the full extent of this mishap, but we do know that she has not leaked a drop. As the tides were not normal, the river being flooded, it is possible the pilot got out of his course and the ship touched bottom, although there were many logs and such rubbish in the river, and this may have caused the damage. The matter may be trivial, but we cannot tell until we hear the result of her inspection in the dry dock, where she was placed to-day."

The official report of the Board is very voluminous. Considering the course, the Board thought the speed of 13 knots very fair and that under similar circumstances with the crew well drilled 19 knots, and even more, can be obtained under natural draft. The 10.11 knots speed under expenditure of 38 tons coal per day with a displacement of over 8,200 tons is declared a most excellent showing, and no doubt is expressed that this can be improved upon, and that the Columbia will demonstrate herself to be one of the most economical warships afloat, having a steaming radius of 11,501 knots.

No weakness was manifested in the hull, nor were the boilers or machinery defective. Only in the case of the ports for the six-pounder guns was any defect of a serious character shown. Two cartridges for four-inch guns jammed when inserted, as was the case on the Marblehead, disabling the weapons. The Board strongly recommends that hereafter all fixed ammunition be passed through gauges before being stored in the magazine.

It was found in the case of some of the small guns that their efficiency was crippled by proximity to bulkheads. It is pointed out that the position of the Columbia's conning tower is a very poor one. The range of sight is unduly restricted, arising from faulty design. The electric installation was found excellent, excepting the searchlights. The Board says as the searchlights of the Marblehead were little, if anything, better than those of the Columbia, it would seem to indicate that the searchlights furnished to our ships of domestic manufacture are almost practically useless, while representing a large expenditure of money.

In conclusion, the Board states that it had been impressed with the neatness and good order prevailing on board the Columbia, which, considering the short time the vessel had been in commission, was very creditable to the commanding, executive and other officers. Captains Cooper and Bradford dissented in the approval of the steam steering gear, as the specifications required the ship under full speed to obey her rudder in 60 seconds, whereas on the trial she took 30 seconds on four-fifths speed. Notwithstanding this dissent Commodore Selfridge thinks that the specifications were practically complied with in this particular.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., May 29, 1894.

The second baseball game for the interclass championship, between the first and third classes, was played on Wednesday. The third class won, the score being 20 to 11. Saturday, the second and third classes will play for the championship of the Academy. As the second class have held the championship for two consecutive years, there is much interest felt in this contest.

Naval Cadet Knarrs, second class, was on Saturday re-elected as manager of the field, track and gymnasium athletics.

An unfortunate accident, which resulted in serious burns to Cadets N. H. Hall and J. D. Sayers, of the second class, occurred last Friday. The battalion were at artillery drill under Lieutenant Glennon and Cadet Hall had just replaced an exploded cartridge in one of the boxes, and closed the lid, when the cartridge exploded. Hall lost several teeth and was severely burned about the arms. Sayers was burned about the hands. Both are now in the hospital and are recovering. An investigation is being made as to the cause of the explosion by Commander Snow, Lieutenant-Commander Ingersoll and Lieutenant Colahan.

The class of '92, gave a very pleasant hop in the boat house last Saturday evening. Owing to the approaching examinations, but few of the cadets were present. The decorations of the boat house were very tasteful. Mrs. Captain Pythian received, aided by Cadet Pringle.

On Monday last the monument erected by the class of '92 to the memory of their late classmate, James Sheehan, was placed in position in the Naval Cemetery.

The annual examinations began on Monday last, and are now in progress. They will last one week. For the first or graduating class the programme will be as follows: Monday, navigation and marine engines; Tuesday, seamanship and naval construction; Wednesday, ordnance and gunnery and applied mechanics; Thursday, international law and boilers; Friday, navigation and designing machinery. The examinations for the first, second and third classes will end Friday.

It is probable that some of the returned cadets will

have to take a re-examination in French, and in steam, as several are unsatisfactory in each of these branches.

Dress parades will be given each afternoon this week. The battalion of infantry is now under the direction of Lieutenant Haeseler.

Among the graduates of the law department, University of Maryland, this spring, is Prof. R. L. Werny.

Eight alternates have permission to report for examination at the Naval Academy in place of principals who failed this month. Five of these have reported as follows: H. N. Moore, Iowa; H. R. Puffer, Massachusetts; R. L. Peterson, Michigan; E. C. Kallfus, at-large; F. W. Sevier, Rhode Island; Henry Williams, of Maryland, takes the place of Harry A. Naylor, principal, who failed. Young Williams was appointed from the Second Congressional District of Maryland. He will report Sept. 1. L. A. Morgan, of Alabama, and E. H. Djureen, of Nebraska, complete the list of alternates.

The armor plate, brought from Indian Head, by the Fern, has been placed in position near the armory.

For the work in the machine shops and at drill this summer, the working days of the second class and engineer's division of the first class, will be divided into three periods. These will be from 8 to 11:30, 1 to 3:30, 3:30 to 5:30.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)  
FORT MONROE, VA.

May 29, 1894.

Mrs. Cazlarc and her son, Elliott, have joined Captain Cazlarc at the post. They are quartered in the set of quarters just at the gate leading into the fort through the postern.

Maj. H. C. Hasbrouck, 4th Art., and Mrs. Hasbrouck have gone north on a month's leave, which they will spend in Newburg, N. Y. Capt. J. P. Story, 4th Art., was absent from the post on two days' leave from May 25 to 27.

The Miantonomoh left the Roads May 27. She left her anchorage about 11 a. m., and when the night shut down she was still within sight of the fort. There was doubtless some trouble with her machinery. The U. S. S. Essex passed the fort on her way to the Norfolk Navy Yard on the afternoon of May 28.

Col. Marcus P. Miller, 5th Art., has returned from sick leave much improved in health. He has been at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark. He returned last Sunday morning, but will very soon leave the post again, he having been designated to inspect the militia encampment of the State troops of Massachusetts. 1st Lieut. Willoughby Walke, 5th Art., instructor in the department of chemistry and explosives, who has been absent from the post on leave since the 13th inst., returned home on the 27th. He was accompanied by Mrs. Walke.

Capt. Robt. R. Ball, Asst. Surg., left the post on the 27th inst., for his new post, Fort Adams, R. I.

The contract has been awarded to a Mr. Blivin, of Norfolk, for the construction of a new breakwater, in rear of the ground upon which the new double set of officers' quarters is to be built. The inconvenience to the members of the garrison due to shortage of water at night, because of the limited capacity of the single storage tank on the ramparts, is soon to be remedied. The Quartermaster's Department have sent out circulars calling for bids for the erection of an additional tank.

The new 12-inch breech-loading mortar which was shipped from Sandy Hook on the 13th of last April to this point has not yet arrived, and nothing has been heard from it since the vessel carrying it left Sandy Hook. We had hoped to have it in position ere this. The Engineers' Corps has now but a dozen hands at work at this post, but expects to have a good force at work when the new appropriation for fortifications becomes available. Economy is a great thing but when it destroys great and expensive works which are sure to decay if not completed, it is questionable economy.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

E. W.—We regret to say that your relative has deserted, which will explain why your letters are unanswered.

H. A. L.—The next vacancy at the Military Academy for the 22d District of New York will occur in 1895. The 22d District is not in New York City.

R.—The plan of setting armor plates on edge and bolting them together, credited to Paul R. de R. D'Humy, of Chicago, has nothing novel in it. It is an old and exploded idea.

N. F. asks: If a soldier serves 5 years and reenlists can he get a furlough for 4 or 6 months? Answer.—Yes, under ordinary circumstances.

SUBSCRIBER.—"American Aristocracy" was published by the Central Publishing Co., which was organized at Kankakee, Ill., on July 9, 1890.

L. R. H. asks where he can purchase fittings for models of yachts. Answer.—Messrs. A. G. Spalding & Bros., 128 Nassau St., New York City, can supply you with all kinds of fittings for model yachts.

W. S. A.—Address the Adjutant-General's Office, War Department, Washington, D. C., for copy of Army Register. See answer to "Constant Reader" in this column for prices of Drill Regulations.

G. H.—Read par. 1678, Army Regulations, and consult the post surgeon. The government will most likely furnish you a brace free of cost, on proper representation of the case.

In answer to a correspondent whose query was received some time ago, we would state that the West Point Cadets from 1821 to 1832 wore the stove pipe hat, but we do not find that it was ever used as part of the uniform of our Army.

M. E. and OTHERS.—We can only reiterate our answer to "Subscriber" in Journal of May 26, page 687: "As there is no law as yet prescribing three years' enlistments in future, your questions as to what rules may apply under such a law cannot now be answered. The Army and Navy Journal will contain full information on such subjects at the earliest possible moment after the proposed measures have become accomplished facts."

CONSTANT READER.—The Army and Navy Journal, 93-101 Nassau St., New York, can supply the latest authorized Drill Regulations, at the following prices: Cavalry and Artillery Regulations, bound in leather, \$1 each; Infantry, bound in bristol board, 30 cents; in leather, 75 cents. Infantry, with interpretations, in bristol board, 50 cents. In leather, \$1.

W. H.—Living on a military reservation is no bar to your being examined in a Congressional District for a cadetship at West Point, provided, of course, the reservation is situated within the limits of the said Congressional District. If appointee from 7th Massachusetts District (General Draper's) is admitted in June, vacancy will not occur in usual course before 1898.

G. A. C. asks: (1) Could I obtain furlough and discharge under G. O. 80, series 90 with permission to go to England and get my discharge whilst there? (2) Could I transfer my final statements before starting on aforesaid furlough? Answer.—(1) Yes. (2) You could give a

power of attorney to some one to attend to the matter for you. The final statements are not given in advance.

E. A. B.—Chicago has four Congressional districts, represented as follows: 1st District, J. Frank Aldrich; 2d, Lawrence Edward McGowan; 3d, Allan Cathcart Durbin, Jr.; and 4th, Julius Goldsaler. Vacancies at the Military Academy for these districts will occur in 1897, 1898, 1895 and 1895, respectively. Whether the candidates for appointment should be selected by competitive examination or not is determined by the Congressman through whom the appointment is made.

#### RECENT DEATHS.

Frank P. Reap died May 30, 1894, at Pittston, Penn., of heart failure. He was born Feb. 8, 1852, and graduated in the class of 1872 at West Point. He was assigned to the 10th Cavalry, stationed at Fort Sill, Texas. He resigned from the Army in 1874 to accept a position in the Miners' Savings Bank, Pittston, where he was cashier until ill health compelled him to resign. He was married in 1876 and leaves a family of five boys. His wife died in April, 1886.

Dr. John Symington, second son of the late Col. John Symington, Ordnance Corps, U. S. Army, died May 23, at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, in the 48th year of his age. Colonel Symington died April 4, 1864.

First Lieut. John E. Myers, Third U. S. Art., died May 28 at San Antonio, of consumption. At the time of his death he was on duty as Inspector of Small Arms Practice, Department of Texas. He was graduated from the Military Academy in 1873 and appointed to the Third Artillery, in which regiment he has remained ever since. He was an able and efficient officer.

Lieut. R. G. Procter, U. S. Army, retired, who died at Auburn, Ky., May 10, was graduated from the Military Academy in 1886, and appointed second lieutenant of the 5th U. S. Artillery. After a few years' service he contracted a pulmonary complaint and was retired on account of disability in the line of duty on the 15th of June, 1891, since which he has resided with his relatives at Auburn, Ky.

#### ORDNANCE NOTES.

The telegraph reports that orders for guns from all parts of Europe continue to overwhelm the Krupp Gun Works at Essen, the immense resources of which are severely taxed to fill them within the required time.

Captain de Place, Professor of Fortification and Applied Sciences at the Cavalry School of Saumur, proposes to utilize a portion of the energy of the powder gas at the moment of explosion to control the recoil of guns.

Reports received at the War Department indicate that the celebrated "bulletproof coat" cannot be converted into a garment. It appears that the material is carried by the soldier in his knapsack and when needed is wrapped around his body for protection. It is of such thickness and composition that it does not lend itself to cutting and shaping, such as is required from cloths from which clothing is made.

The test of the 17-in. Harveyized plate manufactured by the Bethlehem Steel Co. did not take place last Saturday as expected. The company asked that the tests be deferred so that they might request the Secretary to fire at the plate with lower velocities than were used in the trial of the 18-in. plate. The matter will be laid before Secretary Herbert upon his return.

Hiram Maxim's claim as the first and true inventor of the admixture of tri-nitro-cellulose and nitro-glycerine by dissolving the same in acetone, having been admitted by Sir Charles Russell, the Maxim-Nordenfolt Co. have sent in a claim to the British Government to be paid a royalty for the article manufactured by the military authorities under the name of "Cordite."

Lieutenant Mason, of the Indian Head Proving Grounds, has submitted to the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, a report of the results of the recent test of the Johnson cast steel shot. Three shells of the 10-in. type were fired from a high-power rifle of the same calibre at heavy armor. The results were very successful, the shells penetrating each of the plates at which they were directed.

After many experiments the Ordnance officers of the Army have been forced to the conclusion that it is best to retain wood for the shank of the bayonet, instead of using aluminum. For some weeks past the Ordnance Department has been experimenting with aluminum shanks and has received a good many reports on the subject. It was thought that the aluminum would make the bayonet much lighter, but when weighed it was found to be actually heavier than when the shank was made of wood. As there are no special advantages to be gained from the use of aluminum outside of its light weight, the Department has about decided to keep the bayonet as it is. The bayonet scabbard has been discussed a great deal during the past week and has about been substantially agreed upon.

The Ordnance Department of the Army is now about satisfied with the Krag-Jorgensen rifle. The scabbard for the rifle's bayonet was finally adopted last Thursday and it has about been decided to retain wood for the shank of the bayonet. The scabbard is of steel, as is the hook attachment. There was and is still a possibility that the scabbard would be made of aluminum. The Department has experimented with this metal for this purpose to some extent, but not sufficiently to warrant its adoption. It will continue its experiments in this line, however, and it is possible that the scabbard manufactured of the light metal will in time replace the steel ones. A report has been received at the Ordnance Department from the Frankford arsenal stating that 1,000,000 cartridges for the new rifle would soon be ready. The Department has purchased a large quantity of smokeless powder abroad and has contracts with domestic firms and it is not expected that much time will elapse before a sufficient quantity of cartridges will be on hand for issue with the new arm. This latter event will probably not take place before the end of the coming target practice.



## WATERTOWN ARSENAL.

The New York "Times" of Sunday, May 27, publishes a four-column description of Watertown's big workshops with portraits of Major J. W. Reilly and Capt. Frank Baker, with pictures of the commandant's quarters and of several gun carriages. The writer says:

The establishment at Springfield turns out the small arms for the infantry and cavalry. To Rock Island the light artillery looks for his equipment. What, then, is left for Watertown? A gun without a mount is useless—as unproductive of results as a jockey in like predicament; and, as the horses, after all, are all-important in the Suburban, who shall say that the construction of gun carriages is not as essential as that of the guns themselves? It is to this that the arsenal here is chiefly devoted.

The illustrations which accompany this article will at a glance show the reader that here is one of the great machine shops of the world. The most remarkable products of the mechanism are here assembled; nothing that money can provide is lacking, and within these almost noiseless precincts are hourly performed wonders which fifty generations longed for and died without the sight of.

The complete defence of the sea coast of the United States calls for 1,000 pieces of ordnance, mostly mortars, and the plans devised by the wisdom of Congress call for their completion in 1907; that is, for the completion of them all, a certain number being finished each year. The Engineer Corps has perfected its plans, and is constructing the sites for these batteries, and the guns as soon as completed are tested at Sandy Hook, and then mounted in their designated casemates to guard Boston, New York, or San Francisco, as the case may be. The entire scheme is extraordinarily comprehensive; it is, indeed, that of placing the greatest nation in the world in a position of impregnability toward all the other nations, and the wisdom which dictated it, no less than the prodigious efforts necessary to accomplish it, must compel instant and enthusiastic appropriation.

A great portion of the work now in progress at Watertown is devoted to strengthening the carriages for the old smooth-bore guns which are being rifled at Watervliet. The Watertown arsenal, will, by 1896, be turning out 28 new and 25 altered gun carriages annually. The orders now on hand and in process of fulfillment are for carriages for seven 8-inch barbette breech-loaders, five 10-inch breech-loaders, three 12-inch breech-loaders, and three 10-inch gun-lift carriages. The scene in the shops is, therefore, one of great activity, but so systematically is everything conducted and so well trained are the workmen, that the visitor is totally unprepared to come suddenly upon one of the great forges of the world.

A great amount of original investigation is carried on with the aid of the testing machine which can pull, compress or twist by its hydraulic power. The experiments now making with rotating shafts bid fair to be among the most important yet attempted, and the hope is that before long the Watertown Arsenal will furnish the world from this department with what has hitherto been unattainable—a general set of rules for tempering steel.

Maj. James W. Reilly is at present in command of the post. The Major is one of the most enthusiastic and learned of the ordnance experts of the Army. A Pennsylvanian by birth, he was graduated at West Point in 1863, and, after serving in the field until the close of the war (he was attached to McPherson's staff when that gallant officer was slain), was assigned to the ordnance arm of the service and stationed at Watertown, where now he is the autocrat. During the war he rose to the rank of Brigadier-General of Volunteers. His stations since peace were declared have been the arsenals at Washington, Watervliet, Benicia, Pittsburg and Augusta, Ga. He was from Sept. 16, 1871, to Aug. 16, 1872, assistant instructor in ordnance and gunnery and assistant professor of chemistry, mineralogy and geology at West Point, and for the two years next thereafter principal assistant professor of law and ethics, and from 1875 to 1880 he was chief ordnance officer of the Department of the Missouri.

"We are well under way," said Major Reilly, "and are turning out a reasonable amount of work." In his opinion, such government plants as these are not only desirable, but necessary to the well-being of the nation. In the first place, only in this way can a standard be fixed to govern the manufacture of warlike material. In no other way can the limit of its price be set. Again, gun carriages are constantly breaking, and men and material for their repair must be kept on hand and within reach.

One other interesting observation of the Major's was that, after all, the powder question is paramount. "You may," he said, "purchase two lots of powder, made under like conditions and by the same formula; one will give an initial velocity of 30,000 feet and the other one of 60,000. Until the art of powder-making is better learned, the science of war will be inexact."

Major Reilly's official family consists of Capt. Frank Baker and Lieut. W. W. Gibson, but the latter gentleman resides in Providence, R. I., where he is on duty at the Builders' Iron Foundry. In his commodious residence the Major's hours of leisure are made happy by his wife and their two sons.

Captain Baker, like Major Reilly, is a Pennsylvanian. He was graduated in the class of '72 at West Point, and in April, 1879, at his own request, he was transferred to the Ordnance Department. He has served at Rock Island, Benicia and Frankford before coming

here. Although a young man, he has worn the Captain's insignia for eight years, and, like Major Reilly, he was selected as a man of superior qualifications for establishing a new plant. Major Reilly's distinguished services, when attached to General Sheridan's staff, in locating and building military depots, storehouses, etc., throughout the Department of the Missouri led to his appointment to the command here.

The foreman of the carpenter's shop is A. T. Brewer, the foreman of the foundry Robert Carmichael, the foreman of the machine shop Charles G. Johnson, the foreman of the blacksmith's shop John Glynn and the assistant foreman of the machine shop William H. Burke.

A very small and busy force are the clerks in the commandant's office. Charles A. Gregg, the chief clerk, came here in 1862, when the arsenal was taxed to its utmost in turning out munitions of war of every conceivable description for instant use. His assistants are Herbert M. Cory and Arthur H. Smith, and the laborious accounting and bookkeeping devolving upon them are beyond those employed in any mercantile establishment. The draughtsman, Mr. Brewer, has his office on the floor above.

## THE STATE TROOPS.

## NATIONAL GUARD ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

The National Guard in different sections of the country have been called into active service the past few days, to prevent riot and destruction of property, by disorderly bodies of striking workmen whose ranks as usual have been strengthened by other law breakers. The guardsmen have responded promptly to the call, and thus far their presence on the scene of disorder has had the desired effect. In Illinois four companies from Effingham, Vandalia, Carbondale and Centralia were called out on May 25, to prevent riot at Odin. On May 28, three companies of the 5th Inf., under Colonel Culver, were ordered to Mazon, Ill., and other troops were held ready to move on the strikers at La Salle, in case of outbreak. At Pana, Ill., May 27, five companies of the 5th Regiment, were on duty. At Denver, Colo., May 26, the Governor called out the entire National Guard of the State, which consists of some 900 officers and men, to awe the striking miners. At Birmingham, Ala., May 27, fourteen companies of State troops, numbering some 800 men, were called out and went into camp at Ensley City to prevent further trouble at Cripple Creek, and in the city of Birmingham itself two more companies were kept on duty. At last accounts the troops at Ensley City it was thought would have to be on duty several weeks.

The Governor of the State of Ohio on May 30 ordered out companies of the 14th and 17th regiments and Battery H, 1st Artillery, to proceed to Gloucester to check the lawless acts of strikers and on the same date Adjutant-General Prine, of Iowa, issued orders for four companies of the 3d Regiment, with camp equipage, to proceed to Oskaloosa to preserve the peace and prevent destruction of property. A telegram from Athens, O., May 30, states that striking miners intercepted the train upon which Company B of the 17th Regiment was being carried from New Lexington to Gloucester on that evening and took all the company's arms and supplies. The train was then allowed to proceed. The train was seized at Trumbull.

## Seventh New York—Col. Appleton.

The drill of the regiment at Van Courtlandt Park on May 26, which at first in the early morning bid fair to be spoiled by the rainy weather, was carried out successfully in almost every detail, and things considered it was one of the best exhibitions ever seen on the ground. In the morning the companies scattered on different parts of the ground, were drilled independently. The main interest was centered in the work of the afternoon, when the entire regiment was to drill in close and extended order. After a rest for lunch adjutant's call for drill was sounded at 2:05, the regiment in command of Colonel Appleton being divided as follows: 1st Battalion, Major Kipp—Co. A, Captain Conover; Co. C, Captain Pollard; F, Captain Rand; H, Captain Lydecker, and K, Captain Kirkland. 2d Battalion, Major Abrams—B, Captain Nesbitt; D, Captain Fisk; E, Captain Rhoades; G, Captain Dewson, and I, Captain Harper. A drill in close order opened the programme, the regiment forming handsomely in line of masses, from which it deployed column, marched by fours to the left, executed right front into line, close column of masses, deployed column and formed in two lines. These and other movements and changes of direction were executed beautifully. For the extended order drill, the battalion under Major Abrams took position at the north end of the ground, acting on the defensive, detaching Co. D off on the left to take position in the woods on the hill. The battalion under Major Kipp advanced from the south sending Co. H off on the right to oppose the company of the enemy on the hill. The advance of Major Kipp's battalion was gradually made, scouts at first being sent forward and the line being reinforced by squads and sections in excellent shape. The line at first fired standing instead of lying down. It was noticeable that chiefs of supports during the advance did not send the squads to the firing line so as to arrive after the volley, and that the line did not advance as the reinforcements arrived, but the squads would deploy and fall right in the line before any advance was made. This is contrary to the intent of the Regulations, and as pointed out in the instructions at the State Camp: "The line should usually advance on receiving reinforcements from support, not giving the support an opportunity to halt on the line." The alignment was most carefully kept and the firing beautifully delivered. Reaching

the lower end of the parade the charge was made with a vim, after which the battalion under Major Kipp retired, and Major Abrams' battalion assumed the offensive, driving the former back. The lines of direction were carefully preserved, as were the intervals, and the movements throughout were finely executed, the only apparent room for criticism being the arrival of reinforcements on the fighting line as noticed above. A parade followed the drill. In forming line the battalion on the right had to do considerable dressing before its alignment was properly rectified, but when once accomplished, the regiment looked magnificent. During the sound off the band in marching up and down the long line took some 12½ minutes, and the steadiness of the men at parade rest all this time deserves the highest praise—it was simply perfect. Following the parade the regiment passed in review before General Fitzgerald and staff. The volley firing by battalion and company at the conclusion of the extended order drill, was perfect.

## Sixty-fifth New York—Col. Welch.

The annual inspection of the 65th was made by General McGrath on the evening of May 24, in which the regiment made a most satisfactory showing not only as regards numbers present and the general appearance of the command, but also in the battalion drills in close order, under command of Majors Parsons and Myers respectively, and the extended order drill of Co. A, under Captain Haffa. The regiment has increased in membership since the inspection of last year, and there were very few absentees. The figures of the inspection of this year and last are as follows:

	1894.			1893.		
	Pres.	Abs.	Agg.	Pres.	Abs.	Agg.
F. and S. ....	14	0	14	12	1	13
N.-C. S. ....	9	0	9	9	0	9
Co. A. ....	60	5	65	58	3	61
" B. ....	71	1	72	61	5	66
" C. ....	45	2	47	42	5	47
" D. ....	50	0	50	50	4	54
" E. ....	43	5	48	37	4	41
" F. ....	39	2	41	32	8	40
" G. ....	43	9	52	38	21	59
" H. ....	43	0	43	36	18	54
Totals. ....	434	28	462	364	73	437

## 66th Battalion, N. Y.—Major Duffy.

The new company organized by Lieutenant McCrystal was mustered in by General McGrath after a careful inspection on May 28. Forty men enlisted after a rigid medical examination by Assistant Surgeon-General Henry, assisted by Surgeon Beach, of the 22d Regiment, and Surgeon Colles, of the 7th Regiment. Following the muster in these officers were elected: Captain, E. T. McCrystal; 1st Lieutenant, L. Dempsey, and 2d Lieutenant, F. McGinnis. A commandant of one of the companies objects to a criticism in the Journal of March 19, which states that when deploying from close column and forming line on the left, he did not dress his company from the right, which was the point of rest. He further states that in forming line the point of rest is always towards the colors. The captain in considering pars. 279 and 280, D. R., would do well to read carefully par. 346.

## Seventy-fourth New York—Col. Fox.

The annual inspection and muster of the 74th was held on the evening of May 22, by Gen. McGrath. The aggregate membership on the above date was 415 against 433 at the inspection of Oct. 10, 1893, a loss of 18. The number of men present, however, shows an increase over the inspection of 1893, and the general condition of the regiment seems to have improved, under the earnest work of Colonel Fox and his officers. The figures of the inspection for this year and last are as follows:

	1894.			1893.		
	Pres.	Abs.	Agg.	Pres.	Abs.	Agg.
F. and S. ....	11	2	13	13	1	14
N.-C. S. ....	10	0	10	9	0	9
Co. A. ....	45	3	48	47	5	52
" B. ....	41	5	46	51	10	61
" C. ....	48	3	51	41	6	47
" D. ....	42	2	44	35	7	42
" E. ....	41	2	43	37	14	51
" F. ....	52	3	55	45	4	49
" G. ....	38	13	51	41	9	50
" H. ....	48	6	54	50	5	55
Totals. ....	376	39	415	372	61	433

## Long Service Decoration, New York.

Officers and men of the New York National Guard will be pleased to learn that the State intends to recognize long and faithful service by presenting a long service decoration to those who serve ten years or more, and a committee has been appointed to select a design for a suitable medal. This committee consists of Col. F. V. Greene, 71st Regiment; Maj. Henry Channcey, 8th Battalion, and Capt. W. A. Conover, 7th Regiment.

## DECORATION DAY PARADES.

## NEW YORK CITY PARADE.

The military and civil parade in New York city on Decoration Day, of which Grand Marshal Doherty had charge, assisted by Adjt.-Gen. Waldo Sprague, chief of staff, started promptly on time. The head of the column arrived at the reviewing point, 25th street and 5th avenue, where Mayor Gilroy took the review at 9:55 a. m. The Mayor and party, escorted by the Old

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Guard, in command of Major Sloan, arrived at 9:25. In the party were Generals Wager Swayne, U. S. A.; Generals Horace Porter, Butterfield and McMahon, and others.

Following Grand Marshal Doherty and staff came the troops of the U. S. A., in command of Col. Loomis L. Langdon, 1st Art., U. S. A.; here too came six companies of the Engineer Battalion, U. S. A., of 16 files each, in command of Lieut.-Col. W. R. King, U. S. A., marching perfectly, with distances and intervals accurately kept. Then followed batteries B, C, D and H, of the 1st Art., U. S. A., in command of Major John Egan, U. S. A., equalized into 6 companies of 16 files, distances and intervals kept with remarkable exactness. The fine physique of these men was specially noticeable. Last, but not least, came the serviceable looking hospital detachment in command of Maj. John V. R. Hoff, Surg., U. S. A. Much interest centered in the U. S. N. Brigade, which followed the army force. They seemed mostly composed of apprentices, and while the men in blue uniform, heavy marching order, made a creditable appearance, their marching could not be compared to the army contingent, nor would it be fair to do so. The brigade was composed as follows: Comdr. John McGowan, U. S. N., commanding; Lieut. Henry Morrell, N. S. N., Brig. Adjt.; P. A. Surg. A. R. Alfred, U. S. N., Brig. Surg.; P. A. Paym. Jas. H. Chapman, U. S. N., Brig. Comdr.; Q. M. T. U. S. Marine Infantry, three companies from the Marine Barracks; Seamen Infantry, three companies from U. S. S. Marblehead.

The National Guard troops, G. A. R., and other organizations followed in this order: 9th Regiment, Colonel Seward and 9 of staff, salutes accurate and well timed. 1st Battalion, Major Japha, 7 companies of 16 files; marching of 6th and 7th companies very fine; battalion solid and looking neat and soldierly. 2d Battalion, Major Lorigan, 7 companies, 16 files—also neat and solid—marched well and distances correctly kept. The band and field music of the regiment was undoubtedly the best in the parade. Sixty-ninth Battalion, in command of Major Duffy, and 4 of staff, 5 companies of 16 files; best appearance made in years; passed in splendid shape except 2d Company, which broke badly. Heads were kept to the front and the battalion deserves great credit for its display. Troop A, as escort to Grand Marshal C. F. Roe, paraded in 6 platoons of 12 files; alignment and appearance perfect. Troop A cadets, 2 platoons, 12 files, looked well, but officers did not salute properly. The posts of the Grand Army made a much better appearance in marching than heretofore, and, instead of straggling out as in past years, the formation was in platoons of 8 and 12 files well closed up. This is an innovation which Adjutant-General Sprague highly brought about. Among the special features of the organizations in the column were a platoon of Duryea's Zouaves, a platoon of handsome girls in blue and gold uniforms, with Post 394; Boys' Brigade, a revelation to every one of growing strength of military movement in schools. N. Y. Military Academy of Cornwall carried off the honors of this division. The magnificent military bearing of the boys was almost equal to U. S. M. A. cadets. Closely followed in merit were the boys of St. Vincent Ferrer's School, and Cadet Corps, Mission of Immaculate Virgin, which executed "to the rear" twice just before arriving at reviewing stand in a faultless manner. The Boys' Brigade, Baptist Church, turned out in large numbers and did some excellent marching, as did also the Turner cadets. The Cadet Corps, 1st Battery and 9th Regiment were neat, well set up and marched very well.

#### THE BROOKLYN PARADE.

The parade of the U. S. military and National Guard forces with the Grand Army column in Brooklyn was much larger as a whole than that in New York, as the entire 2d Brigade turned out in the former city. The column was put on the march at 10 a. m., and passed in review before Mayor Schieren at the Memorial Arch, as follows: Grand Marshal C. Shattuck and staff of the G. A. R., band and Light Battery K and Batteries A, G and I, 1st U. S. Artillery, in command of Maj. W. L. Haskin, 1st U. S. Art. They were equalized in 5 companies of 12 files and made a very good appearance, although the intervals between men generally were not so well kept. The 1st and 2d companies carried off the palm. Light Battery K, Capt. J. W. Dillenbeck, 1st Art., commanding, followed. The four guns were in excellent shape. The horses were a splendid looking lot, and the men of his command were as fine a body as could be found anywhere. The U. S. Naval Battalion passed next, and was made up as follows: Lieut.-Comdr. Henry B. Mansfield, U. S. N., commanding; Lieut. Joseph Beale, U. S. N., Adjutant; Asst. Surg. Jas. F. Leys, U. S. N., Medical Officer; Asst. Paym. Samuel McGowan, U. S. N., Commissary; Navy Yard band, one company of marines, infantry, from the Vermont, Portsmouth and Marblehead; three companies of seamen, infantry, from the Vermont and Portsmouth. The companies were equalized into 16 files, and in general appearance were the best of the entire parade, particularly the three last companies, with an easy, swinging stride, and every eye square to the front. Distances and saluting of the officer were as nearly perfect as possible. Then came the 2d Brigade of the National Guard, Brig.-Gen. James McLeer in command, with 8 of staff. The salute of the staff was perfect.

The Signal Corps, Captain Leigh, followed, acting as escort to the brigade commander; appearance perfect; divided into three platoons of 12 files single ranks. 13th Regiment, under command of Lieut.-Col. William L. Watson, divided into two battalions, of 6 companies, of 12 files each, commanded respectively by Maj. George Cochran, and Charles H. Luscomb. An innovation was the two mounted ordies. The officers

and men presented a neat and attractive appearance, wearing gray coats and white trousers. The companies in the first battalion all went by in fine style with the exception of the 2d and 5th companies; both did the much crowding, and had broken lines. In the second battalion all were good with the exception of the fourth command, whose line was very ragged. The salutes of the various officers were fair, but a little schooling in the manual of the sword would not be anything out of the way.

One thing the 13th excelled all others in was in the shape of music. Fred N. Innes' famous band led the regiment, and with the drum and bugle corps they numbered 75.

The 14th Regiment, under command of Col. Harry W. Mitchell, was next. It was divided into two battalions of 9 companies of 12 files each. Maj. A. C. Crane and A. L. Kline were the battalion commanders. The full State service uniform was worn, with white helmets. It was a most soldierly looking body. The salute of the staff was a very poor exhibition; each one saluted after the other. The salute of the various officers was good, but the younger element need a little brushing up. Distances and alignments were excellent, and the only thing that marred perfection was that a few members turned their heads to look at the reviewing officer. The regimental cadet corps followed.

The 47th Regiment was next, with Col. John Eddy in command. The regiment turned out with its State service coats, white trousers and helmets, and the company staff sergeants were armed with swords instead of rifles. The battalions were commanded by Maj. W. H. Eddy and H. H. Quick, respectively. The white trimmed service coats made a pleasing contrast to the other organizations. The regiment consisted of 6 companies of 12 files in each battalion. The color sergeants evidently were in a great hurry to pass the reviewing stand, for they were fully two yards in advance of the left flank of the color company. Company D broke badly while in front of the reviewing officer; all the others passed in fine shape. The staff and line officers' salute was very good; a few officers, however, saluted at a distance fully 15 yards instead of 6, as the regulations call for.

Next in line was the 23d Regiment, under command of Col. Alexis C. Smith. The regiment turned out in great shape, two battalions, commanded by Maj. F. L. Holmes and Capt. B. C. Thorn, of Company F, respectively; each battalion was made up of 12 companies of 12 files solid. The regiment also appeared in gray dress coats, white trousers and helmets, and a better showing was never made by this organization. Among the staff officers the new Chaplain, Rev. Lindsay Parker, made his first appearance. The salute of these staff officers was very poor like the 14th; it was done one after the other. The marching of the companies, the alignments and distances between companies, as well as the intervals between the men, were all well maintained. The men stepped out with a steady, swinging stride, that was really a pleasure to behold. The salutes of the line officers were the finest of all the parade. The only companies that broke and had ragged line were the ones commanded by Lieutenant Barnum, in the 1st, and Lieutenant Hamilton, in the 2d Battalion. The regimental cadet corps followed the 23d. They turned out two companies of 12 files each.

The 3d Battery brought up the rear of the military pageant. It was commanded by 1st Lieut. Henry H. Royce, owing to the absence of Capt. H. S. Raquin, who is on leave. The battery paraded in four sections, with their galling guns. Most of the horses were rather good for ceremonies of this character, and did considerable prancing about. The men presented such a soldierly appearance that they easily might have been taken for an organization of regulars.

Five divisions followed the National Guardsmen, composed of G. A. R. posts and many civic organizations.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### Illinois National Guard.

The present season of rifle firing promises to be one of unwonted interest to the Chicago troops. There has always existed a great difficulty in obtaining suitable practice owing to the poor range facilities. The Turner Park range, so excellent as it was, being so difficult of access was never used by the troops to the extent of their need. The new range at Camp Logan, which opens its present season fully equipped for the first time, promises much. Situated a few miles north of Waukegan, just south of the State line, it comprises a tract large enough to meet not alone the present conditions, but any possible requirements of the future. The tract has a frontage of one half mile on Lake Michigan, and extends back to the tracks of the Chicago and Northwestern R. R., a mile to the rear. A portion of the field is lightly timbered, offering a desirable location for camping purposes and as a wind brake. The butts, which are on the beach, are so arranged that ten targets are placed in each group; a considerable interval between the two is left for the operating of movable targets, which will be put in, using the Rice system, which is here recognized not alone as the original, but as the best. Captain Alken, range officer, is completing the construction of the buildings necessary for mess halls and store rooms, and the men are now housed and fed quite comfortably while on duty. On Friday last, Gen. H. A. Wheeler, in whose department the range is, visited it accompanied by members of his staff and the regimental commanders as his guests. The party inspected the works and sampled the ranges, returning after sampling also the luncheon, on the evening train, having passed a pleasant afternoon and made up their minds to all be sharpshooters before the season ends.

Thursday evening, May 24, the 2d Infantry were assembled in their Curtis street armory to receive the

decorations for rifle firing won during the past year. The showing made by the regiment was most gratifying, there being 9 "distinguished sharpshooters," 4 "distinguished marksmen," 87 sharpshooters, 18 experts, 11 marksmen, 75 riflemen, and 32 first-class men, the command leading all others of the State in its record.

The band, recently reorganized, under its present leadership gives promise of the most flattering success. The work of the battalion was of a nature to call forth favorable criticism from many military men who were present, including the Brigade Commander, General Wheeler, and Colonel Turner, 1st Inf. The regimental formation was promptly and accurately effected. The regimental adjutant, Capt. Holman G. Furlington, handled the details with the precision of one schooled as he is by long years of connection with military affairs. The new commander, Colonel Moulton, is bringing to the work an energy and zeal which, coupled with his well-known ability, will place the 2d on a firm footing; already the largest, already the leading command in rifle firing, Colonel Moulton means to make the other regiments fight for their laurels.

#### Texas.

Adj.-Gen. W. H. Mabry announces that the annual encampment of the white troops of the Texas Volunteer Guard will commence July 10, at Camp Mabry, near Austin, Tex. In view of the near approach of the annual encampment and the fact that a prize will be given to the regiment most proficient in guard duty, General Mabry directs that company commanders prepare and drill their company in the important duties connected with the subject of guard mounting ceremonies, reliefs, grand rounds, and more especially of the duties of the "Sentinel on Post."

#### NAVAL MILITIA.

ILLINOIS.—Saturday, May 26, Commander Shaffner and the officers of the 1st Battalion, entertained a party of distinguished citizens aboard the mimic battleship Illinois. The day was most beautiful and was most keenly enjoyed by those fortunate enough to be present. The crew were put through some of the boat and landing drills. Lieutenant Allen's division gave an exhibition of single-stick drill, after which the ladies and gentlemen were taken out for a ride on the lake in the various boats and launches. The evolutions were performed in a satisfactory manner by the crew, considerable progress having been made in the present season.

MASSACHUSETTS.—In addition to the annual tour of duty the Boston divisions of the Naval Brigade are to spend such spare time as the members can give on the U. S. monitor Passaic, which will be anchored in the stream for that purpose. One division at a time will spend a week on the monitor, the men being expected to report in the afternoon after work, sleep on board and will be dismissed each morning in time to reach their business. In this manner the men will obtain a practical knowledge of boat drill and will also learn the regular routine of a man-of-war. Every man will be assigned a station at the boats, fire quarter and at the guns. Captain Weeks hopes to secure the use of at least one steam launch, so that the officers can familiarize themselves with the harbor. The first division will go on board for its week's duty on Monday afternoon, June 11.

#### ASSOCIATION OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Surg.-Gen. Jos. D. Bryant, in connection with the Association of Medical Officers of the National Guard and Naval Militia of New York, has made the following appointments upon standing committees:

On Organization of Hospital Corps—Surg. F. S. Crego, 4th Brigade; Surg. C. E. Bruce, 8th Battalion; Surg. C. N. Cox, 47th Regiment; Asst. Surg. J. S. Wilson, 15th Sept. Co.; Asst. Surg. W. J. Herriman, 2d Sept. Naval Division. Equipment of Hospital Corps—Surg. E. T. T. March, 71st Regiment; Surg. J. A. Cochran, 13th Regiment; Surg. Geo. W. York, 74th Regiment; Asst. Surg. D. W. Houston, 21st Sept. Co.; Surg. J. Van der Pool, 1st Naval Battalion. Drill and Regulations of Hospital Corps—Surg. W. E. Spencer, 23d Regiment; Surg. W. M. Lambert, 12th Regiment; Asst. Surg. F. R. Hudson, 32d Sept. Co.; Asst. Surg. J. C. Urquhart, 8th Sept. Co.; Surg. J. Van der Pool, 1st Naval Battalion. Sanitation and Military Hygiene—Surg. L. Balch, 10th Battalion; Surg. A. H. Briggs, 65th Regiment; Surg. R. S. Beach, 22d Regiment; Asst. Surg. H. P. De Forest, 1st Naval Battalion. Instruction of Hospital Corps—Surg. A. H. Doty, 9th Regiment; Surg. F. L. R. Tetamore, 14th Regiment; Asst. Surg. C. W. Crispell, 14th Sept. Co.; Asst. Surg. F. S. Parke, 20th Sept. Co.; Asst. Surg. W. J. Herriman, 2d Sept. Naval Division. Technique of Field and Naval Surgery—Surg. G. R. Fowler, 2d Brigade; Asst. Surg. W. H. Valentine, 7th Regiment; Asst. Surg. D. S. Burr, 20th Sept. Co.; Asst. Surg. S. J. Mudge, 43d Sept. Co.; Asst. Surg. R. T. French, 1st Sept. Naval Division.

#### Various.

Capt. John Macauley, I. R. P., of the 12th N. Y., has resigned.

The veterans of the 47th N. Y. will hold their annual excursion to Point View Grove on June 19.

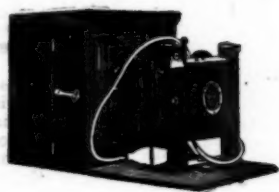
The engagement is announced of Miss Mabel Watson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Hall Watson, of New York, to Adjt. Francis G. Landon, of the 7th N. Y. Gen. D. H. Hastings, late Adjutant-General of the

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#### ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL

98-101 Nassau St., Cor. Fulton, New York.



Pennsylvania National Guard, who was retired in 1891, has received the Republican nomination for Governor.

Major Chauncey, 8th N. Y., and Major Duffy, of the 69th N. Y., have ordered their commands to assemble on the afternoon of June 9 to proceed to Van Courtlandt Park for instruction in extended order.

The members of the 1st Battery, N. Y., will hold its annual shooting festival at Fort Wendel, 194th street and Amsterdam avenue, on June 9. In the evening there will be a ball, to which the members of the National Guard are invited.

A new company for the 69th N. Y., organized by Lieutenant O'Brien, was inspected on May 31 by Gen. T. H. McGrath. Seventy-four men were present, of whom some 50 were new men. The muster in of the company will probably be advised.

Colonel Camp, 22d N. Y., orders that command to proceed to Creedmoor for rifle practice as follows: Co. F, G and N, under Major Bartlett, on June 4; D, E and K, under Major Har, and the field and staff, on June 6, and A, B, G and I, under Captain Demarest, on June 8.

Col. Wm. Cary Sanger, Asst. Chief of Artillery on the staff of Governor Flower of New York, gave a complimentary dinner to Colonel Austen on the evening of May 28 at the Brooklyn Club. An elaborate entertainment was provided, and among the guests of the evening were the field and staff officers and captains of the regiment. It has been decided to hold an officers' mess every quarter at the armory.

Thirty-four men of Co. M, 9th Regiment of Massachusetts, have been dishonorably discharged for disobedience of orders and insubordination. The company has been warned that unless it improves and recruits up to the standard in a reasonable time it will be disbanded. The captain of the company desired to parade on Decoration Day, including the men ordered dishonorably discharged, but the Adjutant-General promptly forbade it.

The 2d Battery N. Y., Captain Wilson, is still laboring under difficulties, although quartered in its new armory. It has not yet been supplied with either gas fixtures or furniture. Lieut. W. A. Flanagan was unanimously elected 1st Lieutenant on May 23, vice Farquhar, resigned. This promotion is well deserved, as Lieutenant Flanagan is a most energetic and capable officer, ever mindful of the interest of the battery, and is highly esteemed by its members.

During the Texas Camp of Instruction, a board of officers may be appointed to examine into the qualification of the field and staff officers of the Texas Volunteer Guard. The board will probably consist of two officers of the Guard and one United States Army officer. The examination will embrace drill regulations, including regimental and brigade drill, court-martial duties, and other duties pertaining to the administration of the regiment.

The Signal Corps of the 2d Brigade, N. Y., gave a very interesting exhibition at the Bedford Riding Academy on May 29, in command of Captain Leigh. The use of the field telegraph and telephone was practically shown, as were signaling by flag, sending messages by flash light, and test by messages by wand. An interesting flag drill was given and General McLeer presented the decoration of very accurate signalmen to 39 members out of 42, and it is worthy of note that 30 of these did not make a single error. A mounted drill in the school of the trooper most creditably executed concluded the exhibition.

When the 1st Regiment of Connecticut National Guard assembled at Hartford on May 22 to take part in a field day, the regiment, 700 strong, had marched to the South Meadows to take part in field manoeuvres, 6,000 rounds of blank ammunition having been issued to the companies, an order came suddenly, it is said, from Colonel Bartlett, two miles away, signalled by the Signal Corps, "Move not a step until cartridge boxes are examined for ball cartridges." The search resulted in the discovery that a box of 20 rounds of ball cartridges was in possession of one company; that a man in Co. F had two in his box and a man in Co. B one. The manoeuvres then proceeded.

Capt. M. B. Butler, of the 42d Sep. Co., of Niagara Falls, N. Y., was inspected this year on the shortest notice on record. Desiring to be inspected if possible before May 30, he telephoned General McGrath, who was at Jamestown on the evening of May 23, inspecting the company there, to know if the general could not arrange to inspect his company before the date specified. General McGrath telephoned in reply that the only time he had available was on the afternoon of the morning, and if the Captain could assemble his company at 3:30 p. m., May 24, he would inspect it, and the Captain replied he would be ready. Although the company had less than 18 hours' notice to assemble, they turned out promptly at the appointed time and with only five absentees. The appearance of the men and their soldierly bearing rank among the best the Inspector-General has seen this year, and it was satisfactory in every particular.

#### Coming Events.

June 2.—Concert, 14th N. Y., at armory.  
June 5 to 9.—Camp of 1st Brigade, M. V. M., at South Framingham, Mass.  
June 16.—Opening of State Camp, N. Y., at Peekskill.  
June 16.—Camp of New Hampshire, N. G., at Concord for seven days.  
June 19.—Annual excursion Veterans 47th N. Y. to Point View Grove, L. I.  
July 2 to 7.—Inter-State drill and encampment, Little Rock, Ark.  
July 9.—Annual drill 1st Cadets, M. V. M., Wingham, Mass.  
July 10 to 14.—Camp of 1st Corps of Cadets, M. V. M., at Wingham, Mass.  
July 10 to 20.—Camp of Texas Volunteer Guard near Austin.  
July 17 to 21.—Camp of 2d Brigade, M. V. M., South Framingham, Mass.  
Aug. 6.—Annual drill, 2d Cadets, M. V. M., Essex.  
Aug. 11 to 18.—Camp of Pennsylvania National Guard at Gettysburg.

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#### MARRIED.

**DUVAL—THOMSON.**—At St. Paul's Church, Camden, N. J., May 29, 1894, Mr. William Hamlyn Duval to Miss Mary Josephine Thomson, daughter of Chief Engr. James W. Thomson, U. S. Navy.

**KEOUGH—EMMET.**—At New Rochelle, N. Y., May 26, 1894, Mr. Martin J. Keough to Miss Katherine Emmet.

**PALMER—HOOPER.**—At St. Mark's Church, Salt Lake City, May 14, 1894, Lieut. Guy G. Palmer, 16th U. S. Infantry, to Miss Alice Hooper.

#### DIED.

**COOK.**—At her residence, Lockport, N. Y., on Friday, May 11, 1894, Malvina Louisa, widow of the late Lieut. Col. E. W. Cook, 28th N. Y. Volunteers, mother of the late Capt. George H. Cook, U. S. Army, and of Mr. Frederick W. Cook, Helena, Mont.

**KAISER.**—At Washington, D. C., May 21, 1894, Mr. Henry Kaiser, father of Asst. Engr. Julius A. Kaiser, U. S. Navy (retired).

**MEREDITH.**—At Pittsburg, Pa., May 23, 1894, John R. Meredith, formerly Acting 3d Assistant Engineer, U. S. Navy.

**MORDECAI.**—At Philadelphia, Pa., May 27, 1894, in her 89th year, Sara Hays, widow of Maj. Alfred Mordecai, formerly U. S. Ordnance Department, and mother of Col. A. Mordecai, U. S. Army.

**PROCTER.**—At Auburn, Ky., May 10, 1894, Lieut. Robert G. Procter, U. S. Army (retired), formerly of the 5th Artillery.

**SPEED.**—At Guthrie, O. T., May 25, 1894, Jessie Adams, wife of Hon. Horace Speed, nephew of Gen. J. P. Hawkins, U. S. Army.

**SYMINGTON.**—At the Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, Md., May 23, in the 48th year of his age, Dr. John Symington, of Santa Fe, N. Mex., second son of the late Col. John Symington, Ordnance Corps, U. S. Army.

#### ASSASSINATION OF LINCOLN.

Jas. R. Ford, brother of the late John T. Ford who sent the theatre tickets to President Lincoln on the morning of the assassination in 1865, and called on Mayor Richard Wallace to quell the riot in the theatre after the shot was fired, has made the following statement which appeared in the N. Y. "Herald": "On the morning of the assassination Mr. Lincoln's messenger came to the theatre about 9 o'clock, as was his almost weekly custom, and asked Mr. Ford for tickets for Mr. Lincoln, Mrs. Lincoln and General Grant. Mr. Ford told a theatre attache at 10 o'clock to write notices for the afternoon papers announcing that the President and party would be at the theatre that night. At 11 o'clock John Wilkes Booth, in a black coat and high silk hat and carrying a gold headed cane, was seen leisurely approaching the theatre for his morning mail. Harry Ford, addressing Jas. R. Ford, remarked: 'Here comes the handsomest man in Washington.' Booth opened a pack of letters, many of which were from female admirers. Harry Ford told the news of Lee's surrender to Booth. Booth replied: 'He should never have given up that sword.' Harry Ford began to twit him, and said that Lee, handcuffed, would be in one of the boxes that night, and Lincoln and Grant in the opposite box. James Ford said this was the first intimation Booth had that the President would be at the theatre that night. Following the conversation, James Ford and Booth walked out together. Mr. Ford was bound to the Treasury Department to get flags to decorate the President's box. This was the last he saw of Booth."

#### PROTECTING COTTOLENE.

The N. K. Fairbank Company, of Chicago, have lately brought suit in the United States Court against W. L. Henry, of this city, for \$5,000 for infringement of their trade mark "Cottolene." The N. K. Fairbank Company set forth that they originated, prepared, and put upon the market a new food product consisting of refined Cotton Seed Oil and a small proportion of Beef Suet, making a pale yellow material of the consistency and substance of lard, almost without odor and intended to take the place of lard in cooking.

In order to indicate the source and genuineness of their new food product, they originated, coined, and used as a trade mark the word "Cottolene." The healthfulness and many other advantages of Cottolene over lard were so apparent that Cottolene became at once very popular and is now largely sold all over the country.

The new food product and its name "Cottolene" have become widely known as the product of the N. K. Fairbank Company. The trade mark is described as a "trade mark for Oleaginous Food Substances, etc.," "consisting of a head or neck of a steer or other bovine partially enclosed by sprigs and branches of the cotton plant." The infringements upon the trade mark of "Cottolene" have become so frequent, and so many dealers are selling an inferior article and claiming it to be Cottolene that the N. K. Fairbank Company are determined to protect their customers and propose to sue every retail dealer who is thus imposing upon his customers and infringing upon the N. K. Fairbank Company's trade mark.—Telegraph, Macon, Ga.

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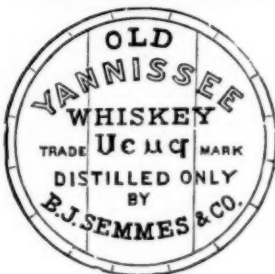
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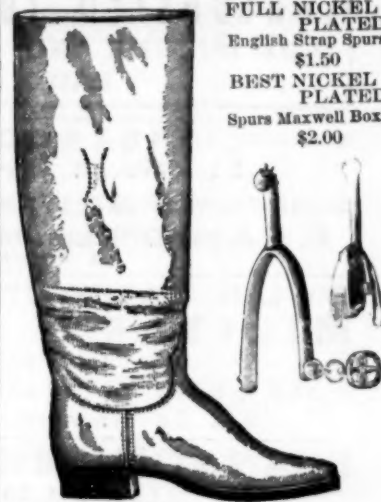
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